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# CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Chervov TV Talk on Arms Reduction Negotiations AA 1
Observer Compares USSR, U.S. Strategic Positions [Grigoriyev] AA 4
Nuclear Free Europe Road to Peace, Security [Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA 29 Dec] AA 5
Military Analyst Examines 'Zero Option' Theory [Bogachev] AA 6
Sincerity Questioned AA 6
Impact on Geneva Talks AA 7
Tashkent Students Rally Against Rearmament AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

International Situation -- Questions and Answers [Kosovan, Anichkin, Krasikov, Semenov] CC 1
CPSU Congress Foreign Policy Tasks CC 1
Arms Race, Disarmament Talks CC 2
CSCE Talks CC 3
PRAVDA Reviews Work of 36th UNGA Session CC 6

CHINA

Moscow Comments on Soviet-China Relations B 1

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Statements on DRA Mislead Public Opinion D 1
State Department Statement [Biryukov] D 1
'Hypocritical Pronouncements' [Biryukov] D 2
Babrak Karmal Cables Brezhnev From Plane D 2
Soviet-Nepalese Joint Statement Published [PRAVDA 16 Dec] D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Andropov Arrives in Budapest 29 Dec F 1
Strossel Statements on Poland Reported F 1
Planned Provocation Against Poland Suffers Setback [Soltan] F 2
West Has Changed Its Tune on Poland [Kaverznev] F 2
CDU Chairman's Views on Poland Condemned [IZVESTIYA] F 3
Polish Media on Situation, U.S. Pressure F 4
28 December F 4
29 December F 5
TASS Cites PAP on Situation in Poland F 6
Polish Press on KPN-Solidarity F 6
Gifts From Socialist Countries F 6
Resumption of Work F 7
Family Allowances To Be Raised F 7
Polish Press Review F 8

PZPR Officials, Members Interviewed on Tasks [PRAVDA] F 8
Moczulski, Confederates Activities Attacked F 9
Paris Monthly Tool of Polish Counterrevolution [Vasilkov in TRUD] F 10
Gromyko, SFRY Ambassador Orlandic Meet F 12
LATE REPORT: Gromyko, U.S. Envoy Discuss Poland F 12

WESTERN EUROPE

W. Europeans Refuse to Support U.S. Polish Policy [Borisov] G 1
Change Seen in West European Position on Poland [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA] G 1
Gromyko Talks With Departing French Ambassador G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

King Husayn Cited on Relations With USSR H 1
Moscow Condemns Iranian Papers on Poland [Sheftunov] H 1
Soviet-Iranian Economic Cooperation Viewed H 2
Gromyko Congratulates Iranian Foreign Minister H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA: Joint Soviet-Nicaraguan Announcement [16 Dec] K 1
U.S. Policy Toward El Salvador Scored [Knyazev] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reviews Brezhnev Book on Trade Unions [25 Dec] R 1
Sea, River Transport Workers Union Functions R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

USSR Industry Results for 11 Months of 1981 [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Review of Soviet Livestock Data, Jan-Nov 1981 [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 51] T 1
Brezhnev Greets Georgian Agricultural Workers T 3
Briefs: Moldavian Animal Husbandry T 3

CHERVOV TV TALK ON ARMS REDUCTION NEGOTIATIONS

OW251654 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0931 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Talk by Col Gen Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, representative of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff: "In the Interests of Peace and Security"]

[Text] The new Soviet initiatives proposed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his visit to the FRG are graphic evidence of a practical and business-like approach to solving the problem of nuclear arms in Europe. They serve one aim -- to find a mutually acceptable agreement with the Western countries on the basis of equality and equal security and to overcome the dangerous situation which is becoming imminent as a result of the NATO decision to deploy the latest American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Are the Western countries ready to solve this acute and vitally important problem? There is no shortage of verbal assurances that they are, in fact, ready. In reality, however, if we judge from many indications, the U.S. and NATO leaders have thus far shown no desire to reach agreement with the Soviet Union. They continue to wager on the so-called additional armament [dovooruzheniye] of Western Europe, on the violation of the existing parity and on the achievement of military superiority.

How do the Western politicians substantiate their approach in which objectivity and balance are totally absent? Very simply: They specially juggle the figures and use them to argue that an intolerable gap favoring the USSR has supposedly arisen in medium-range missiles which can be liquidated by either building up the missile potential of NATO or by unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union. In so doing, they cite various figures, some of which are more frightening than others.

Some West European politicians talk about a 1 and 1/2 times lag in the number of NATO's medium-range carriers. Others talk about a two-fold lag. Meanwhile, the U.S. President asserts with genuinely American expansiveness that the USSR supposedly has a six-fold advantage. Proceeding from this distorted package, he declares that the West is prepared to show generosity and be satisfied with a zero option, envisaging the destruction of all Soviet medium-range missiles in response to the Americans' renunciation of deployment of their Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

Such calculations and -- if I may say -- arguments are aimed at confusing uninformed people and camouflaging the genuine intentions of the U.S. Government, but they in no way help in this matter if the Western side seriously wants to restrain the arms race and maintain the military balance at a lower level.

The problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is not new. It arose at the beginning of the 1950's with the stationing in this area by the Americans of their nuclear weapons aimed at populated targets in the USSR and its allies. The United States called these weapons forward-based weapons and gave them a strategic mission proceeding from the U.S. policy of brinksmanship. Our counterarmaments appeared about 5 years later, and it was clear to all that this was a response to the U.S. challenge threatening the security of socialist countries.

We repeatedly offered to conduct talks with the United States to remove at least some of the nuclear weapons from Europe to ease the danger of Europe's future involvement in nuclear hostilities. However, the USSR's proposals always met with stubborn resistance from the Americans. Right up to the middle of 1979, even at the time of the signing of the SALT-II Treaty, the Americans declared that they did not regard this problem as real and did not see it particularly necessary to make it a subject of the talks.

Why is it that all these views have now been reversed? Why is it that the problem which Washington for years tried to evade in every possible way has taken on such significance for NATO that in December 1979 an urgent decision was made about stationing close to 600 American missiles in Western Europe. There are reasons, and quite weighty ones, although they are not at all those that are publicly proclaimed by the United States and its allies.

A course of building up its own armaments was implemented by the NATO bloc as far back as 1975. At that time the Americans confirmed a program of development and manufacture of Pershing II and cruise missiles. I would like you to note that precisely at this time the United States once again avoided talks on forward-based armaments not wishing possible agreements to be extended to their medium-range system. In 1975 both sides had approximately the same number of medium-range carriers -- NATO had 1,025 units and the Soviet Union 1,021 units.

And another point: At the time when, in 1975, NATO's principal decision about rearmament was being made, we did not have SS-20 missiles in our arsenal which the United States and its allies point out as being almost the main reason for the appearance of the plan for stationing American nuclear missiles in Europe. If that which does not exist cannot be a motive for actions adapting Europe to a nuclear war mentality, then it is reasonable to assume that there were some other consideratins. It stands to reason that there were, but they were not revealed, and even now are not always revealed. Their essence may be defined as a departure from the formerly agreed-upon principle of coopertion between the United States and the USSR, as a return to the policy of strength and hostility with the application of the latest military technology.

It is significant that at the end of 1979 when the SALT II treaty was still being formally discussed by the Senate, President Carter demanded complete realization of long-term U.S. and NATO bloc military programs regardless of the outcome of the talks on disarmament with the Soviet Union. A course toward an arms race at all costs loomed with the purpose of reestablishing the leading role of the United States in the world.

The new administration did not simply take the militarist baton from its predecessors. It openly elevated a course toward military superiority to the level of government policy, supplementing the myth about a violation of the balance -- the balance of forces -- on a regional level with no less absurd assertions than those concerning a critical U.S. lag behind the USSR in the strategic field.

Maybe the zero option, which has been surrounded by political publicity, contains something new. Formally it creates the appearance of favoring the wishes of certain West European countries and is obviously aimed at lulling the West European public, which is protesting the dangerous military plans and actions of the United States and the NATO bloc as a whole. However, it is not the form but the substance that is of primary significance for solving the problem. From these positions Washington's zero option is not a step forward, but several steps back.

Judge for yourselves. So far it has not occurred to anyone in the West to assert that a balance in Europe presumes complete symmetry of USSR and U.S. medium-range nuclear arms, or that we and the Americans must have at our disposal here the same types and systems of aircraft and missiles. Presently this is being advanced as a pretext for the additional arming of Europe with new U.S. missiles.

In 1975 when we had more SS-4 and SS-5 missiles than we have today, nobody in the West spoke about any imbalance [disbalans]. Now they propose that we destroy all medium-range missiles while the entire nuclear potential of NATO is preserved untouched. Where is the logic in this? At the same time, they forget the hundreds of British and French nuclear weapons. They do not notice the tactical nuclear weapons and close their eyes to the fact that U.S. nuclear weapons carriers use military bases in Europe, which considerably raises their combat capability.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, during his talks in Bonn, came out in favor of eliminating all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union would find acceptable a genuine zero option under which both medium-range and tactical weapons would be removed from Europe.

Generally, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his recent interview with the FRG journal DER SPIEGEL, from the Soviet point of view there is no sphere of disarmament and there is no category of weapons on which agreement could not be reached. What, however, is unacceptable to the USSR is unilateral disarmament. Nobody should have any illusions about this, particularly the U.S. President Reagan and his advisers. And if demands are being made in the West which amount to ultimatums -- agree with the American conditions or you will have only yourselves to blame -- then they are doing this obviously with the hope that it will be rejected and not lead to the beginning of a productive dialogue.

The USSR's position, which has been repeatedly stated at the highest level both in statements made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in other official documents, is concrete and constructive. Essentially it consists of the following: We are not striving for our own superiority nor will we tolerate that of others. The USSR meausres its own and the security of others with the same yardstick. We are prepared to completely renounce both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe on a reciprocal basis.

We are prepared, if the West is not ready for broader measures, to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear carriers by hundreds of units on both sides. The Soviet Union is ready to agree to a moratorium which would prevent the buildup and further modernization by the Soviet Union and NATO countries of medium-range potentials while talks are being held. Moreover the USSR could agree to a unilateral reduction, within the framework of the moratorium, of a certain part of its medium-range nuclear arms, moving, as it were, to that lower figure which still needs to be agreed upon with the United States.

This is our approach. At the talks with the United States in Geneva the Soviet Union is consistently guided by this approach. Although the talks are confidential, reports have recently appeared in the Western press citing Paul Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation, which have attempted to cast a shadow on the USSR's position and to blame the Soviet Union for being unconstructive. Nothing could be further from the truth than this assertion. The Soviet approach to the talks rests on the principle of equality and equal security and does not encroach on the interests of our partners. At the same time we rely on real and not invented data and precise criteria.

Today NATO has 986 carriers in Europe capable of sending nuclear explosives 1,000 kilometers and more. These are: 723 U.S. aircraft -- F-111, FB-111, F-4, A-6 and A-7, and 263 French and English missiles and bombers. Each of these carriers can deliver to the target from one to six nuclear explosives with a capacity of 200 kiltons to 1 megaton. Against this force the Soviet Union has 514 land- and sea-based missiles and 461 medium-range bombers. The total number does not exceed the number of NATO medium-range carriers.

If a count is taken of nuclear explosives aimed at a target at any one time -- quite an important indicator -- then NATO already has a 50-percent advantage. If, as the United States proposes, all the Soviet missiles are removed, then against our 461 bombers NATO will have 162 missiles and 824 nuclear-weapons-carrying aircraft with a more than twofold superiority of nuclear explosives. There is no question of any equality, of any principle of equal security.

And it should also be taken into account that American medium-range weapons can reach Soviet territory, but our medium-range weapons cannot reach U.S. territory. This is, in fact, the main superiority of the United States. Even if, let us assume, we had in the USSR more medium-range weapons, then even in this case the stated superiority of the United States would not be offset.

Regarding the calculation of the nuclear armament of France and England, L.I . Brezhnev said the following: When one is talking about the necessity of taking into account the nuclear potential of America's NATO allies, we only suggest that one take into consideration the situation as it is. The Soviet Union is not seeking the reduction of only this potential. For us the sum total, the total balance is important.

All of this is known to the U.S. Government. Consequently, its advancement of deliberately unacceptable and unrealistic proposals can only be construed as an intention to create a deadlock at the Geneva talks, delay them indefinitely and realize the conceived plan of additional armament of Europe within the contemplated period of time. Judging by the behaviour of the American delegation the following scenario can be imagined. After a number of meetings at which the Americans essentially will not begin a discussion of the matter, they will propose one recess after another. Then they will begin saying that the USSR does not want a real reduction of missile arms in Europe and therefore the United States has no alternative but to deploy its missiles. This, as a matter of fact, is not being concealed very much in the statements of Haig, Weinberger and other U.S. officials.

Three decades ago when the United States had only started to develop its nuclear potential in Europe, the American leaders at the time declared that they were doing it on the basis of Atlantic solidarity, but at the same time cynically added that even if anyone in Europe tried to object to the appearance of U.S. nuclear weapons, they would still be deployed because the United States decided it should be so. Now it has become more difficult to direct the Europeans. Now they have either to be frightened or persuaded. Attempts are made not only to cloud their perspective of the development of common European cooperation, but also to deprive them of the fruits of the relaxation already gained.

There is no doubt that the appearance of U.S. missiles on the territory of a number of European countries has unavoidably had consequences for their relations with the Soviet Union. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed that the arms race is not our choice. We did not have, nor do we now have any insidious schemes in relation to other states. We are prepared to document our good will in the sphere of military detente with practical steps in the name of a policy of peace, banning war and averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Today it primarily depends on the United States and the blocs it heads as to when the international political horizon will be cleared of storm clouds and when the hotbeds of potential conflicts will be eliminated. To seek confrontation with us is, to put it frankly, not a pelasant pursuit. The Soviet Union proposes a different road — a road of goodneighborliness, honest cooperation and partnership. It would be good if they in the West would understand that peace and tranquility are needed for all European states and not only for the countries of the socialist community.

OBSERVER COMPARES USSR, U.S. STRATEGIC POSITIONS

LD290340 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] In his recent replies to NBC television, President Leonid Brezhnev noted that among other factors to be taken into account at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, there are differences in the geographic position of the Soviet Union and the United States, and this geographic factor is the subject of our commentary contributed by Radio Moscow military affairs observer Col Eduard Grigoriyev. Here is what he writes:

Militarily differences in the geographic positions of our two countries can be called strategic differences. Just take a look at a world map and you will see that this is true. The Soviet Union has land borders with 12 countries. America has only two neighbors. Accordingly, who can threaten the national borders of the United States? Could this be Canada, or maybe Mexico?

It is common knowledge that there is no military threat to America from either of the two, just as there is no military threat from the nearest island state to America, the Republic of Cuba. On the contrary, it is the United States that constantly threatens Cuba, forcing it to do its best for its own defense. There are no Cuban military bases in Florida, but there is an American base in Cuba, at Guantanamo. In other words, the United States can singlemindedly orient its military might and all of its armed forces to operations in other regions without any damage to its own security, keeping its national borders secure.

Now, what about the Soviet Union? To ensure its security it has to distribute its forces along the entire perimeter of its borders, totaling 67,000 km. That includes 20,000 km of land borders. In the west it has to contend with the NATO alliance, in the east and south with American military bases, and for many thousands of kilometres it has a border with China, whose nuclear potential and the world's largest army are as yet unable to reach American territory but are a real threat to the Soviet Union. Consequently, to ensure its security the USSR must have an equilibrium of forces not only with NATO and the United States, but also regionally along some directions, especially in the south and the east.

One must also consider military bases abroad. Time and again the United States has a hue and cry about some sort of Soviet military presence in Cuba as a threat to America. But there are no Soviet forces on that island that could create a real threat to the national security of the United States.

And what is the position that the USSR finds itself in? Two gigantic semirings of American military bases are like a vice around its borders from Norway in the north across Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy in the west to Greece and Turkey in the south, through the Philippines, across Pacific islands to South Korea and Japan in the east. These American bases include about 50 large air force bases. They are used not only by planes, but also by naval vessels, including missile ships. And they also have pads for operational, tactical and surface-to-air missiles with accompanying warehouses of nuclear weapons, conventional ammunition and supplies. At these American bases there are radio-electronic, optical and other posts for observation of the skies and outer space, submarine tracking stations, surveillance centers, communications centers, observation stations and weapons-homing stations, among many other facilities, which certainly gives the United States a strategic advantage over the Soviet Union. This too has to be taken into account.

And finally, one more purely geographic comparison -- and it is based on data that can be easily obtained from a textbook of geography. The total area of the Warsaw Treaty nations is 23 and a half million square km. Of these, 22 and a half million are accounted for by the Soviet Union. That's more than the combined area of the United States, Western Europe and China. This is the vast territory that the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty organization have to protect. That is another important factor which must be taken into consideration comparing the potentials and military capabilities of the two military-political alliances and in dealing with questions of limiting and reducing armaments.

In his recent NBC interview, President Brezhnev declared that there is the basis for signing an arms control treaty in 1982. But working towards the treaty, both sides must observe the principles of equality and equal security. They must consider the special features of the Soviet and American weapons systems, which are different, and also the disparity in the geographic positions of the two nations.

NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE ROAD TO PEACE, SECURITY

LD290800 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow 29 Dec, TASS -- The question of nuclear arms in Europe has become extremely acute in international affairs, Sergey Vishnevskiy writes in PRAVDA today. "This is a question not only of the future of our continent and the lives of hundreds of millions of people living on it, but also of the destinies of universal peace."

The plans for the development of new American nuclear missile weapons in West European countries, the author of the article points out, create an unprecedented danger. "No matter how much the Pentagon strategists speak of the possibility of 'limited nuclear war,' the logic of current military developments would irreversibly turn such a conflict into a world-wide catastrophe."

The article emphasizes that in the obtaining situation the response to the new proposals, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG, amidst the broadest social and politifal circles is easily understood. "Competent foreign observers regard the proposals of the USSR as a logical continuation of the Soviet Union's consistent struggle for curbing the arms race, averting a thermonuclear holocaust and converting Europe into a zone of peace."

The article points out that the exceptionally important proposals, made by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Bonn on November 23rd, were aimed at reaching a mutually-acceptable understanding on this topical issue and ridding Europe of the threat of a nuclear conflict.

The United States and its principal NATO allies, however, to date have not yet shown any desire to take to the road of the exploration of a mutually-acceptable understanding on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, Sergey Vishnevskiy sums up. As shown by the latest Atlantic gatherings, they have not abandoned the empty hope of attaining a unilateral military superiority. "The broad support and approval for the Soviet initiatives, the mighty scope of the mounting anti-war and anti-missile movement show how topical and mature is the task placed by the USSR on the agenda for international affairs. The road to universal peace and security of the peoples lies through a nuclear-free Europe."

MILITARY ANALYST EXAMINES 'ZERO OPTION' THEORY

Sincerity Questioned

LD231850 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 23 Dec 81

["'Zero Option' -- U.S. Course of Attaining Military Superiority" -- TASS headline by "TASS writer on military matters" Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig once described the so-called "zero option" for problems of medium-range nuclear armaments as "an absurdity." But when "zero option" was proposed by President Reagan as the foundation for negotiations with the Soviet Union, the self-same Haig described it as "a daring and simple approach".

Haig's initial statement obviously reflected Washington's line of that time, the line of refusal from any negotiations with the USSR. Washington's decision to support "the zero option" testified only to the U.S. intention to attain certain propaganda aims, by proposing to the Soviet Union an agreement which is patently unacceptable.

Washington's "zero option" is known to suppose U.S. renunciation of plans of deployment in Western Europe of the yet not existing 572 ground-based "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles, if the Soviet Union dismantles all its medium-range ground missiles.

Realization of Reagan's proposal -- and this is reaffirmed by many Western specialists -- would lead to a serious violation of the existing balance of nuclear forces of the two military alliances in Europe. The NATO countries and Warsaw Treaty member-countries now have in Europe, each, approximately one thousand carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons. The dismantling of Soviet "SS-4", "SS-5" and "SS-20" missiles without any restrictions of the nuclear arsenals of the NATO countries would lead to the double supremacy of the Atlantic alliance in medium-range means on the continent.

Washington is obviously ready "to reduce" only those American armaments which do not yet exist.

It would be logical to expect that taking up such a peculiar approach to limitation of nuclear armaments, the United States in exchange for renunciation of American missiles, which are still "on the drawing boards" could propose the other side to also renounce the missiles "on the drawing boards". But this does not take place. The U.S. administration, as is clear from the numerous statements of its representatives, seeks unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

According to the Washington Brookings Institute, the U.S. Government drew up plans of deploying on submarines and surface ships several hundred cruise missiles that can hit targets in Eastern Europe. As is asserted by the specialists of the institute, the U.S. Government believes that any restrictions in line with Reagan's "zero option" should not involve these cruise missiles.

Thus, on the one hand, Reagan's "zero option" proposes a considerable reduction of Soviet medium-range armaments, and on the other hand, it is to ensure full freedom of hands to the Pentagon in building up the potential of the sea-based cruise missiles. On the basis of reports on American cruise-missile-deployment plans one can draw the conclusion that Washington sets itself the task of attaining NATO's quadruple, as a minimum, superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in medium-range nuclear armaments. These plans show that some Washington representatives have lost the feeling of reality.

Official representatives of the American administration repeatedly stated that the United States does not intend to go back on Reagan's proposal, and that the American delegation to the Geneva negotiations has no "stand-in version", if "zero option" would prove unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Such pronouncements heighten the doubts as to the sincerity of Washington's statements that the United States strives for progress at negotiations on reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Impact on Geneva Talks

LD260620 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 26 Dec 81

["American Approach to the Geneva Talks" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst on military affairs Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 26 December, TASS -- Some Western observers claim that the stand of the Reagan administration on the talks with the Soviet Union on arms cuts has recently "changed."

Already in the course of the election campaign in 1980 Ronald Reagan repeatedly said that the USA would agree to talks with the USSR only after America restored its military superiority. Quite recently U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and other members of the U.S. National Security Council declared that the talks with the Soviet Union should not begin before the United States carried out the planned measures for ensuring "military superiority."

But on November 30, 1981, ten months after Reagan was inaugurated as president, American representatives sat down at the table of negotiations with the Soviet Union to discuss the question of medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

Does it mean that the present U.S. administration has made a U-turn in its policy and really strives to strengthen the stability in Europe through reaching a fair agreement with the Soviet Union? Or is it true, as some observers point out, that Washington agreed to the talks in Geneva in order to reassure public opinion in Europe and create a semblance of a constructive approach to the disarmament problems? Does the deployment of medium-range nuclear-missile forces in Europe and ensuring a change in the strategic balance in Europe in its favour remain the main object of the United States?

Deplorably, there are quite clear proofs indicating that the point at issue is Washington's forced manoeuvring rather than a change in essence in the negative attitude of the USA at the Geneva talks.

As follows from the pronouncements by Washington's official representatives, the USA is prepared as before to "reduce" the American nuclear weapons, which exist only on paper, in exchange for dismantling all Soviet medium-range missiles.

This is precisely the gist of Reagan's "zero option" which, according to the Western press reports, is the basis of the U.S. delegation's stand in Geneva.

The implementation of Reagan's "zero option" would sharply upset the balance of forces in Europe and ensure for NATO a one hundred percent superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons. There is ground to believe that this proposal was put forward precisely because it is known to be unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

Speaking in Congress recently, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle said that the USA did not intend to give up the proposal, which was put forward by President Reagan and that the American delegation had no "reserve stand" at Geneva if the original one proved to be unacceptable for the USSR. It is clearly from the Pentagon's tip that the U.S. press criticized FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who, considering the obviously propaganda character of Washington's "zero option," expressed the hope that it would serve only as a "starting point" for the USA at the talks.

Statements are made in Washington to the effect that the U.S. side at the talks in Geneva does not wish even to consider the nuclear weapons of Britain and France (300 units of the means of delivery of nuclear weapons) in the balance of forces of the two military blocs, although it is known that in its own "equations" the Pentagon always takes into account the whole potential of the Warsaw Treaty countries. Moreover, the United States has turned over to Britain its "Polaris" missile submarine complexes only because Britain is a NATO member.

Statements by the Pentagon officials that certain strings, that have nothing to do with disarmament, are attached to the very continuation of the Geneva talks, throw doubt upon the sincerity of Washington's assurances to the effect that the USA strives for a considerable reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said that presently no treaties in the field of arms are necessary, but an American policy of intimidating the Soviet Union.

Analyzing the state of Soviet-American relations, a correspondent of the West German "DER SPIEGEL" magazine has recently drawn the conclusion that by agreeing to talks with the Soviet Union, Washington is only out to mark time until 1983 and then start deploying its new medium-range missiles in Europe.

This is a conclusion that makes one think seriously over the matter.

TASHKENT STUDENTS RALLY AGAINST REARMAMENT

GF180851 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Students of Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, have held a rally in response to the intensification of rearmament by the imperialists and the growing risk of war. The antiwar rally was held within the framework of the 1981 peace march [word indistinct] with the progressive youth of the world.

Those participating in the Tashkent rally, organized by peace-loving youth, conveyed a list of their demands to the headquarters of the aggressive military alliance, NATO. The communique demands the [word indistinct] of nuclear war and cessation of rearmament.

The peace initiatives of the youth against rearmament, which is being fanned by the imperialists, will continue in coming days in other Uzbek cities.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD251900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Dec 81

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign affairs commentator on All-Union Radio, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, and Konstantin Semenov, candidate of history]

CPSU Congress Foreign Policy Tasks

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] Only 1 week remains to the end of 1981. Naturally, most of our listeners' letters raise the question of taking stock and looking at prospects for the future. People of course remember the 26th CPSU Congress which put forward and approved the peace program for the 1980's. The deterioration of the world situation requires additional endeavors to ease international tension. To the end, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, put forward a whole package of large-scale new ideas and proposals in all areas of foreign policy.

The Soviet Union attaches primary importance to curbing the arms race and a transition to real disarmament. The proposed measures concern virtually all types of weapons and armed forces, ranging from nuclear and conventional types of weapons to naval and air forces. The geography of the new Soviet proposals embraces almost all regions of the planet, Europe, the Near East, the Middle East and the Far East. The new measures, which are of an all-embracing nature, have one and the same aim, to continue the struggle for the intensification of detente. We regard this as proof, first and foremost, that the CPSU not only wishes to struggle for peace, but has a precise and clear program of action. Our party is showing how in the most complicated situation one can find a path to lessen tension and seek mutually acceptable accords and cooperation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG was a major foreign policy act and a new step in the practical implementation of the peace program for the 1980's. It was a true peace mission. In the contemporary situation its importance exceeds the bounds of Soviet-West German relations since it is of great importance for the entire range of relations between East and West.

In the outgoing year we witnessed the birth of a powerful, antiwar movement in Western Europe. Its participants opposed the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The campaign assumed a truly popular nature and obliged West European governments to take account of it. No matter how much Washington tried to pretend that the hand of Moscow was behind this campaign, it was compelled to admit that it was losing the political struggle for the minds of West Europeans.

Our intentions remain the same as before. This is reaffirmed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's interview with the U.S. television company NBC. The Soviet Union is striving for an agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and considers that there is a possibility to create the foundations for its conclusion in 1982. The key to success, an invariable and reliable key, is both sides' adherence to the principle of equality and identical security. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his interview, both sides of the scales must be properly balanced.

The Soviet stand on a number of other issues was also confirmed. We are in favor of an active dialogue with the United States, including an active dialogue at summit level. I think that international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, a participant in our program today, will touch on all these questions in his talk. Oleg Nikolayevich, would you tell us, first and foremost, which problems the outgoing year is bequeathing us.

[Anichkin] It is a big legacy, if one may put it that way. But it is also a very alarming one. Too many unextinguished hotbeds of armed conflict remain. Tension persists in many regions. A large-scale armed conflict could flare up at any moment in the Near East. Throughout the entire year Israel has been provoking and is provoking incidents. It is almost incessantly waging a destructive war against Lebanon.

It carried out a terrorist raid on the nuclear center in Iraq. It has now in effect annexed the Golan Heights which belong to Syria. Tel Aviv realizes that it has not been punished. It is receiving full protection and support from Washington.

Secondly, a very dangerous situation is developing in southern Africa. Once again this situation is developing as a result of U.S. support for the racist South African regime. Washington is not only violating UN decisions on the apartheid regime. It has in effect done an about-turn in its policy. The United States is making deals with the Republic of South Africa and challenging the world community. The simple reason for this is that it would like unhindered access to such rare-earth materials as cobalt, diamonds, gold and so on, in Africa. It regards Africa as a continent of growing military-strategic significance for itself. On the other hand, by striving to strengthen its political influence on that continent it would like to obtain an important advantage in the global balance of forces.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, to this one could probably add the fact that the United States continues to keep its naval armada in the Persian Gulf. In this respect our listeners Serebrov from Leningrad, Andrey Vasilyev from Moscow and Pavel Khomenko from Tselinograd note that such a situation cannot fail to create a hotbed of tension there.

[Anichkin] Quite right, although the reasons for the presence of the U.S. naval forces in that region no longer exist. The problem of the U.S. hostages has been resolved. The continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq has not obstructed oil shipments. I would like to add that there is yet another region where an explosive situation is developing. This is the Caribbean basin. The United States is keeping up its hardline campaign of threats against Cuba. It is interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador. It is trying to intimidate the independent state of Nicaragua, whose people have just been victorious in their revolutionary struggle, with political and economic reprisals. Washington's actions resemble an act of vengeance against the peoples of these small states simply because they dared to arrange their affairs the way they want to and not the way Washington would like them to.

## Arms Race, Disarmament Talks

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, we have already noted that among the principal foreign policy tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress primary significance is attached to curbing the arms race. We feel that procrastination over this question is extremely dangerous in the present situation, since a new stage in the arms race could undermine international stability and considerably increase the danger of an outbreak of war. But, after all, the arms race is more than just a threat that a worldwide conflict could be unleashed. Many of our listeners, in particular Zyuzin from Ivanovo, Makishev from Kiev, Savrasov from Dnepropetrovsk, Klemin from Archangel, Duchkov from Riga and many, many other comrades, are pointing this out. Their letters stress the view that the arms race is becoming more and more expensive for ordinary people, who are often called taxpayers in the West.

[Anichkin] It seems to me that the answer to your question can be found in the UN secretary general's report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditure. The information contained in that report makes quite a strong impression. World military spending in real terms has been increasing of late at a rate of 2 percent per annum. It amounts to 25-30 percent of the world's gross product. At 1980 prices it now exceeds $500 billion. By the end of 1981 this figure is expected to increase by another $100 billion. Experts calculate that by the year 2,000 the burden of the arms race could amount to a fantastic $820 billion. The world now has approximately as many soldiers as teachers. Spending on medical services amounts to only 60 percent of military spending. Five times as much is spent on military research and development as on medical research. At the same time 30-40 million people die from hunger in the world every year. There are 800 million people who are illiterate and roughly 1.5 billion people who are deprived of elementary medical assistance.

Funds allocated to the U.S. Department of Defense for the 1982 financial year have reached a record level of $226 billion. In other words, this is $40 billion more than in the current fiscal year. Overall, over the next 5 years the United States intends to spend $1.5 trillion, almost as much as it spent on the armed services during the last 12 years.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, our listeners Ganeyev from Kaza, Shchechenko from Zhitomir and Tsatoyev from Nalchik raise what seems to me to be an interesting question. They ask why problems connected with arms limitation are so difficult to solve.

[Anichkin] Unfortunately, they are difficult to solve. It seems to me that it is not just that the very subject of the negotiations is very complex and extensive, requiring much time for drawing up mutually acceptable agreements. Apart from anything else good will and a favorable atmosphere are needed, a good political climate, so to speak. In this respect one cannot fail to mention that in recent years the attitude of the U.S. administration to arms limitation has aroused mistrust, and not only in the Soviet Union. It also alarms many realistically-minded people in the West, including some in the United States. This concern is based on real facts. It is worth recalling, for example, that the treaty limiting strategic and offensive arms, SALT-II, which was concluded between the USSR and the United States as a result of negotiations which lasted many years, was not ratified by the U.S. side on the grounds that it was, allegedly, not advantageous to the United States. But, after all, it is generally recognized that it is equally advantageous to both the United States and to the Soviet Union, that it serves the security interests of both states.

The talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe have been deadlocked for over 7 years, although the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have put forward constructive proposals. Let us recall that it was the United States and not the Soviet side which broke off the bilateral talks between USSR and the United States on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean and the talks on restricting the sale and delivery of conventional armaments.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, here is a last question which virtually all our listeners ask. Is there any possibility of a summit meeting next year?

[Anichkin] Valeriy Ivanovich, most of the letters probably arrived before the publication in our press of Comrade Brezhnev's replies to the U.S. television company NBC. If that is the case, I shall quote what Leonid Ilich had to say about this. We favor an active dialogue with the United States, including a summit meeting. This was clearly stated back in February of this year at our party congress. I still hold this view now. Experience shows that summit meetings are more useful than any other form of interstate communication for better understanding of each other's position and intentions, for the adoption of serious political decisions. Of course, appropriate preparation is essential for the success of such a meeting.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

## CSCE Talks

Important events during the outgoing year also included the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries who participated in the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A recess until 9 February was announced a few days ago at this meeting. Many of our listeners, Korobochkin from Karaganda, Smolin from Chelyabinsk and Ivan Alekseyevich Savelyev from Moscow, ask us to speak about the state of affairs at the Madrid meeting.

TASS political observer, Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, will answer our questions. Anatoliy Andreyevich, perhaps first you will remind the listeners of what kind of meeting this is and what issues are being discussed.

[Krasikov] The Madrid meeting is being held in accordance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation which was signed on 1 August 1975 in Helsinki. This document was signed by the leaders of the 35 states participating in the conference, that is, all 33 European states, among whom only Albania was missing, and also the United States and Canada. It was at that time agreed that the 35 aforementioned countries would continue an in-depth exchange of views. About what? About fulfilling the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, about the further strengthening of security and development of detente in the future. The first of these meetings was held in Belgrade in the second half of 1977, and the second commenced in Madrid on 11 November last year. It continued during the spring of this year, than a 3-month recess was called and after this it resumed its work on 27 October. It was intended that the work of the meeting's participants would finish some time before the new year holiday. Unfortunately, this did not come about. The differences which arose during discussion of the final document were indeed not surmounted by the scheduled date of 18 December. This is why it has now been decided that the delegations will go home, consult with their governments, see what can be agreed upon and what cannot and then, on 9 February, reassemble to finally formulate the text of the concluding document.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, which of the issues being discussed at the Madrid meeting has in your view become the chief stumbling block in the way of achieving success?

[Krasikov] If I had to reduce all the issues hampering the achievement of a positive result in Madrid to just one and to highlight one, I would perhaps say the question of convening a European conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and cooperation in Europe.

Well, I have already said that even prior to the autumn stage, that is the present stage, of this meeting, and I would remind you again that it commenced on 27 October, most of the provisions of the mandate, that is, the tasks for this conference, had been agreed. What divided the participants in the meeting at that time and what remained for them to reach agreement on? Firstly, agreement on what territory, or what zone, as it was put, agreed measures of trust should be extended to. Secondly, agreement on the location for holding the conference, where, in which country and in which city. Thirdly and finally, agreement on the time for the conference, that is, when, in what year and in which month it should commence. But it is perfectly obvious that the location and time for convening the conference are not, of course, the most important issues. In the final analysis, it is not so important where and when the representatives of the 35 states who signed the Helsinki Final Act assembly in order to discuss what they still need to do to strengthen trust for security and cooperation in Europe. But what territory all these measures should be extended to and who should lift slightly the curtain on his combat-readiness and who should not, these are, of course, matters of paramount importance. After all, if one country reveals its secrets while another keeps them to itself, one will not get equal security, and perhaps damage will be done to the security of one of the sides, the one which has shown trust without any reciprocity.

It would seem that this should be clear even to a person unversed in big politics and that to understand this one does not by any means need to be a specialist in the sphere of military strategy or diplomacy. Therefore, in going off to the Madrid talks at the end of Octob[illegible] our Soviet delegation calculated that the problem concerned measures of trust would be solved fairly quickly and on a just basis. Alas, despite all the endeavors of our representatives to get the matter moving, they did not manage to achieve this. The delegations have gone off to their homes with the same state of affairs existing as when they met some 2 months earlier. Agreement was not achieved.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, perhaps it would be worthwhile recalling how this problem was solved in the Helsinki Final Act, what proposals we made and the responses of the Western powers.

[Krasikov] In Helsinki everyone agreed to notify one another beforehand, 3 weeks beforehand to be specific, about large-scale military exercises by their forces, this being mandatory, and also to give notification of exercises of a lesser scale or of large-scale deployments of troops, this being, so to speak, on a voluntary basis. Certain other measures of trust were also provided for, including, for example, inviting observers from abroad on a purely voluntary basis to attend military exercises. A measure of the Helsinki Final Act at the time stipulated the limits of the geographical zone to which these reciprocal understandings would extend. What sort of zone is it? It includes all those countries whose territory is wholly contained in the European continent. Conversely, it excludes those countries which are situated outside Europe, that is, for example, the United States and Canada. The expanses of the Atlantic were excluded at the time under this decision. As for those states whose territory is partly in Europe and partly outside Europe, as far as I see, there are two such states, the Soviet Union and Turkey, it was agreed that their notifications should apply to areas extending up to 250 kilometers from frontiers facing any other European state. In the following respect notification is not required, and this is quite logical: If the exercise area also adjoins frontiers facing a non-European state and a state not participating in the given agreement.

And so, what have we now been proposing? We have been proposing, firstly, to extend the list of those occasions when one is required to notify one another about a prepared measure of a military nature. Secondly, we proposed that the territory to which the commitment to inform one another applies be considerably expanded. In this respect, we said that for our part we are ready to include an enormous territory extending right to the Ural Mountains in this zone for measures of trust. But in that event the West should, of course, also expand the zone for measures of trust. By how much? And to what limit? Well, we did not state this directly. We left it to the West itself to formulate its own corresponding proposals. The Western powers have been procastinating and procrastinating, but still they have not submitted such proposals. They have with satisfaction taken account of our readiness to show them additionally hundreds of thousands of square kilometers of Soviet land. However, they are unwilling in this respect to slightly open up anything whatsoever to us, whether it be even island territories adjoining their marine frontiers, the surface of the seas or the airspace above them. Meanwhile as is well known, the military preparations in NATO's European zone do not start at the continental edge of Europe. In other words, the Westeners are weighing our security and their own as it were on different scales and are measuring by different yardsticks. This was the case prior to 27 October when this autumn stage of the Madrid meeting commenced and, unfortunately, this remains the case now when a recess has been announced and everyone has gone home.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, do you think that if the West had not objected to expanding the zone for measures of trust in both directions and had not striven for one-sided concessions from our side alone, the success of the Madrid meeting would have been ensured?

[Krasikov] Not necessarily, one must admit. We have taken one specific example where the West's search for one-sided advantages has been hampering the achievement of agreement. But the normal progress of the Madrid meeting is being hampered by other things too. Instead of discussing important issues in a businesslike way and seeking mutually acceptable solutions the United States and certain other Western countries have chosen the path of a propaganda confrontation in Madrid. Any pretext is being used with reference to the discussion, which is being conducted behind closed doors incidentally, to launch an extensive campaign in the press against the Soviet Union and against other socialist countries. Well, let us say that the American representative, Mr Kampelman, has spoken at the meeting and stated that he does not like the Soviet system. From the viewpoint of the discussion at the meeting such a speech does not have the slightest importance, since taking account of the principle of unanimity, it can never be used in compiling the final document.

But for anti-Soviet propaganda it is, of course, suitable, and what was said in the absence of journalists is being printed in millions of copies by bourgeois newspapers throughout the entire world.

Seeing how Western delegations behave, Soviet journalists have begun to approach members of the socialist countries and ask them what response we gave to the American propaganda attacks which have circulated around the entire press in the West and, as a result, reports about the positions adopted in the face of the American attacks by the delegates of the socialist community countries have started to filter into our press.

Take one of the very latest examples, for instance. Just before the recess itself the U.S. representative suddenly started attacking Poland in connection with the fact that martial law was introduced in that country. After this Konarski, the representative of the Polish people's republic, took the floor and said: You, Mr Kampelman, would do better to help us overcome the dislocation which has been caused by the actions of those who banked on the unleashing of civil war then preach to us about we should live. Naturally, Western propaganda modestly kept silent about this reply.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, are there still hopes that the Madrid meeting will end with some kind of constructive results?

[Krasikov] We hope that this will be so.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WORK OF 36TH UNGA SESSION

LD241018 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec, TASS -- The 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly strikingly demonstrated the effectiveness of the policy of peace and detente, its deep roots on all continents, PRAVDA says today.

It has become clear from the very first day of the session's proceedings, the newspaper remarks, that it is not the policy of war preparations and confrontation that has the support of the majority of United Nations member countries but another, diametrically opposite policy. This refers to the policy, upheld by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which enjoys broad support from the non-aligned countries, a policy which connects a solution of the problems confronting mankind with the weakening of the threat of war, the development of relations of peace and cooperation between peoples. Following the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union advanced at the session a programme of specific joint actions of states, large and small, to eliminate the threat of a nuclear missile war.

The essence of the policy of the United States and its allies, hostile to the cause of peace and the interests of the peoples, was laid bare distinctly at the session, the newspaper goes on to say. "They tried to divert the assembly's attention from the arms race, preparations for nuclear war and the imperialist plundering of other peoples. This stratagem was accompanied by re-hashing the myth if a 'Soviet threat.' But the United States, with the exception of Beijing and two or three most zealous stooges from NATO, has not succeeded in finding active defenders of the course for resisting an improvement in the international situation."

A number of resolutions, adopted as a result of initiatives by the Soviet Union emphasizes, reflects the ideas they had advanced. The decisions of the session have a lofty moral-political prestige as recommendations expressing the will of the international community.

"The adoption of resolutions designed to consolidate peace," PRAVDA sums up, "has been not only a pointer to the political moods of the United Nations member-countries, notwithstanding all differences in the approaches and interests, but also a major contribution to the struggle for averting war. And this is the principal political result of the session."

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SOVIET-CHINA RELATIONS

OW241155 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Some listeners wrote to us, asking if any progress has been made this year in regard to Soviet-Chinese relations. Our station observer (Li Ding) answers this question as follows:

We can understand why our listeners are concerned about China's relations with the Soviet Union because dissatisfactory relations between the two nations adversely affect the situation in Southeast Asia. Using the fabrication that the Soviet Union wants to encircle China, the Beijing leadership has artificially aggravated the tension in Southeast Asia so as to step up the implementation of its aggressive plot. The Beijing leaders' allegation that the Soviet Union is a threat to China is aimed at eliciting sympathy from overseas Chinese and finding an excuse for their policy of cooperating with the imperialists and neocolonialists.

I firmly believe that improving relations between China and the Soviet Union will surely ease the tension in Southeast Asia. Undoubtedly, the Chinese living in Southeast Asia feel that this is what they long for? Their well-being is only possible when there is a stable and secure environment.

Listeners, regrettably the past year has seen no progress in Soviet-Chinese relations. Who is responsible for this? As stated by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the 26th CPSU Congress last February, the continued frozen state of Soviet-Chinese relations should not be attributed to our stand. The Soviet Union did not and does not have any intention to engage in a confrontation with the People's Republic of China. In accordance with the principles set forth by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, we hope to build our ties with China on the basis of neighborliness. Comrade Brezhnev said: our proposal for normalizing our relations with China is still valid, and we still cherish feelings of respect and friendship toward the Chinese people.

On many occasions our country has proved its good will toward China. We have suggested that a bilateral high-level meeting be held to discuss all disputes in detail. We have also suggested that treaties concerning the nonuse of force and nonaggression against each other be signed, and have forwarded drafts of these treaties to the Chinese side. In addition, we have made a suggestion of signing a declaration on the principles governing Soviet-Chinese relations. This year the 26th CPSU Congress put forward several important proposals to consolidate peace and security. Among them is a proposal on carrying out measures of trust in the Far East; these measures, if adopted, will improve the atmosphere in Soviet-Chinese relations.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union has made every effort toward holding Soviet-Chinese border negotiations and has repeatedly expressed its willingness to develop economic, trade and cultural contacts between the two nations.

If the Beijing leadership really fears a so-called "attack from the north" and genuinely wants to normalize relations with the Soviet Union, it should respond to these proposals. On the contrary, however, Beijing has either rejected or ignored the proposals. Beijing has not offered any constructive proposals, but tried to obstruct the normalization of relations between the two nations. Last year Beijing refused to hold talks on issues concerning the relations between China and the Soviet Union. Was it not proof of Beijing's intention of obstructing the normalization of relations? The Beijing leadership unilaterally abrogated the 1950 Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. Was this an indication of good will? Does the absurd territorial demand that Beijing has put forward to us help in creating an atmosphere of trust? Can anybody with a real intention of normalizing relations put forward such a demand? Can he set forth such unacceptable conditions as China has done? Can Beijing's efforts to fiercely attack and slander the Soviet Union serve the purpose of easing the strained relations? The answers to these simple questions are all negative. There are indications that the Beijing leadership does not want to normalize relations with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it deliberately keeps these relations strained. This policy goes against the wishes of the Chinese people, who need lasting peace and international cooperation to fulfill their country's pressing social and economic construction tasks.

## U.S. STATEMENTS ON DRA MISLEAD PUBLIC OPINION

### State Department Statement

LD252054 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 25 Dec 81

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS) -- The U.S. Department of State has made a statement concerning the second anniversary of the introduction into Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops. In the document an attempt is made to, so to say, lay the blame on somebody else, to hold the Soviet Union responsible for the situation that developed around that country, to justify the growing interference of imperialists and their accomplices in affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Ignoring the generally-known facts, the Department of State is trying to present the introduction of a Soviet contingent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as evidence of the USSR's readiness to resort to intimidation and to direct or indirect use of force in violation of the UN Charter and other principles, which underlie the relations between countries. But this assertion is, softly speaking, unsubstantiated. Let's recall real facts.

The interference of imperialism and reaction in affairs of Afghanistan, which has been continuing since the time of the dethronement of Afghanistan's king, assumed such broad proportions after the victory of the April revolution that by the standards of international law it can be qualified in no other way but as aggression. Armed bandits and mercenaries, trained abroad, were sent by thousands into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and they perpetrated among the population outrages and bloody terror. The actions of external reaction created a threat to Afghanistan of losing its independence, the threat of its turning into an imperialist springboard on the USSR's southern frontier. Having approached in these conditions the Soviet Union for aid, Afghanistan acted in accordance with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation, dated December 5, 1978. It used the right of every state to individual or collective self-defence stipulated by Article 51 of the UN Charter, the right which was repeatedly used by other states. The Soviet Government met that request.

"To act differently would mean to make Afghanistan a prey to imperialism, to allow the aggressive forces to repeat there what they managed to do, for instance in Chile, where the freedom of the people was sunk in blood", stressed Leonid Brezhnev in his reply to a PRAVDA correspondent.

Under the cover of the hypocritical assertion of the U.S. Department of State that the United States and its allies are allegedly "ready to work toward an acceptable settlement of the Afghan crisis," the United States is arming Afghan bandits and terrorists, and financing them in still greater proportions, perpetuating thereby the causes which impelled Afghanistan to ask the introduction of a Soviet contingent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

If they in Washington really wanted to put an end, as they say, to the "Afghan crisis", an end should be put, above all, to interference from outside in Afghan affairs. They should join in real earnest the efforts aimed at a political settlement around Afghanistan. There is a good foundation for that, these are the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Aighanistan. They provide realistic and flexible possibilities of such decisions which do not infringe upon anybody's interests and ensure tranquility to the people of Afghanistan and its neighbours -- stability of relations and mutually-beneficial cooperation with that independent and non-aligned country. As to the USSR, it has been helping the Afghan people in defending the revolutionary gains, and it is ready to continue assisting Afghanistan in securing a fair political settlement in the interests of international peace and stability.

'Hypocritical Pronouncements'

LD282135 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 28 Dec 81

[By TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec, TASS -- Hypocritical pronouncements now sound in Washington and capitals of some other NATO countries. Their aim is obviously to try to mislead the public opinion. The authors of these statements try to create the impression that those who organized an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are interested in a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Nothing can be more divorced from reality. If Washington really wished a just political settlement, it could have been achieved long ago. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan showed many times its good will and constructive approach to such a settlement. Its proposals of August 24, 1981 are an example of flexibility and realism in the efforts to find such solutions that would ensure calm life for the people of Afghanistan and stability of relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for its neighbours.

By the way, these proposals envisage also such a measure as withdrawal from Afghanistan of a Soviet military contingent if armed interference and other interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is stopped fully and reliably and there are guarantees that it will not be resumed in future. But this circumstance is disregarded by the United States and its supporters when they are demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. And it is no secret that Afghanistan turned for military assistance to the Soviet Union precisely because of wide interference from the outside in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, because of the undeclared war launched by imperialism against that country. This cause remains topical to this day.

The scope of outside armed interference in Afghanistan, far from dwindling, assumed a wider character. The United States cynically admitted its involvement in financing and arming gangs of terrorists that are sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory. This year alone Washington allocated nearly 100 million dollars for these purposes.

The British Conservatives are not lagging behind the USA. They are squandering millions of pounds sterling for the backing of Afghan thugs. The Beijing leaders, too, contribute to the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Is it possible to talk in earnest about the withdrawal of the Soviet contingent from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the light of all these facts?

Washington's statements are prompted really not by the interests in a speedy and just settlement of the political situation around Afghanistan, but by the striving with the use of propaganda hullaballoo to cover the dangerous intrigues of imperialism in a vast region from the Middle East to South Asia. What people in Washington are really interested in is not achieving a political settlement, but ensuring that the "Afghan problem" remains boiling. They believe that the longer they continue heightening tension, the easier it will be for them to implement their strategic plans hostile to the peoples of the region.

BABRAK KARMAL CABLES BREZHNEV FROM PLANE

LD241910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev while flying over Soviet territory on his way home.

"I have confidence," it says, "that the relations of friendship, comradeship and internationalist cooperation between the DRA and the Soviet Union will continue to grow stronger for the benefit of all working people and for the consolidation of world peace."

SOVIET-NEPALESE JOINT STATEMENT PUBLISHED

PM280957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 4

[Unattributed "Soviet-Nepalese Joint Statement"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Nepal on an officially friendly visit 13-15 December 1981 at the invitation of the prime minister, Surya Bahadur Thapa. V.V. Kuznetsov was received by His Highness King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

During his stay in Nepal V.V. Kuznetsov and his party were given a warm reception, evidencing the Nepalese people's feelings of respect and friendship for the Soviet people.

Talks were held between V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and S.B. Thapa, Nepalese prime minister. They passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. There was a broad exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Nepalese relations and also on the contemporary international situation. It was noted that the official visit by His Highness King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev to the USSR in 1976 was of great significance for the consolidation of Soviet-Nepalese relations.

The sides stated with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Nepal are developing successfully on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect, the strict observance of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The sides confirmed their desire to further strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between them. They expressed mutual interest in expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation. The sides stressed the great significance of contacts at all levels and declared their readiness to actively develop the exchange of high-level visits.

The Soviet Union and Nepal expressed concern at the complication of the situation in the world and advocated the relaxation of international tension and the settlement of conflict, by peaceful means. They expressed the firm conviction that all states, large or small, regardless of their sociopolitical system, must pool their efforts to prevent nuclear conflict and defend peace.

The Soviet side noted that the Nonaligned Movement, of which Nepal is a member, is an important factor for the preservation and consolidation of peace and for lessening international tension. The Soviet Union and Nepal come out decisively against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. They support the high ideals of mankind enshrined in the UN Charter, and the struggle for the peoples' economic and political independence.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks and believe they have made a useful contribution to strengthening mutual understanding in the interests of the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Nepal.

V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed sincere gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality.

V.V. Kuznetsov conveyed to his highness the King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the USSR Government V.V. Kuznetsov invited Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa to visit the Soviet Union.

The invitations were received with gratitude. The date of the visits will be agreed upon later.

ANDROPOV ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 29 DEC

LD290520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest -- Y.V. Andropov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, has arrived in Budapest on a brief, official and friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

STOESSEL STATEMENTS ON POLAND REPORTED

LD282202 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Dec, TASS -- Speaking at a televised press conference here, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel, specifically touched upon questions of the situation in Poland and Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Stoessel's statement does not contain anything essentially new as compared with what was said on these themes a few days ago by President of the United States Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. But since journalists posed a number of acute questions to the under secretary of state, he had to dodge.

Dwelling on the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, Stoessel said that the United States reserved the right to continue or to stop these talks in the light of the events in Poland. When journalists pointed out to him that the talks in Geneva are very important, not only for the Soviet Union but also for the United States, and that if the United States ended them it would harm itself, Stoessel said that Washington had no intentions of ending the talks. And having contradicted himself, he tried to make the continuation of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe conditional upon "the Soviet Union's conduct on a world scale".

Switching to the situation in Poland, Stoessel tried to find some sort of "substantiation" for his allegations about the "possibility" of "Soviet intervention" in that country. He asserted that martial law introduced in the Polish People's Republic failed to achieve the needed effect and therefore Soviet interference is "possible". The under secretary of state announced that, according to his information, the "second echelon" of the leadership of Solidarity started functioning vigorously in Poland. Stoessel admitted that he was informed of the situation at one of the mines where extremists from Solidarity are inciting workers to actions against the lawful authorities. Thus Mr Stoessel, just as the head of the United States foreign-policy department Haig, actually confirmed that the extremists from Solidarity have been and are being backed by the United States, which directed their activity and now got in touch with the "second echelon" whose aim is to prevent the normalization of the situation in Poland and to cause bloodshed.

Then the U.S. under secretary of state tried to substantiate the "likelihood of Soviet interference" by ... Poland's economic difficulties, including difficulties with food supplies. Meanwhile it is known that the Soviet Union is rendering to Poland fraternal assistance, specifically supplies it with food while Washington, which suspended food aid to Poland and threatens it with "sanctions," is aggravating these difficulties and staking on the worse.

Trying to pass himself off as a "friend of Poles", Stoessel expresses "concern" that the situation in Poland might become even more serious. But is it not the United States itself that is complicating the situation in that country, pushing it to a civil war? As to international consequences of the events in Poland, the question arises if destabilisation of the situation in Poland is not planned by Washington and if it is not looking for the pretext to disrupt the talks on most important international problems under way now -- in Madrid, in Vienna, in Geneva?

PLANNED PROVOCATION AGAINST POLAND SUFFERS SETBACK

LD281725 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Dec 81

[By Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] There was peace and calm in Poland during the Christmas holidays. The resolute measures taken by the Polish leadership headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski frustrated the plans of the counterrevolutionaries and prevented a fratricidal war. The factories and plants began working at a normal pace. Food and household goods have appeared in the shops. Many of the workers volunteered to work at the enterprises with a continuous production cycle, including one of the country's biggest steel plants at Nowa Huta. And only one event spoiled the holiday. The militants from Solidarity continued to hold by force more than 1,000 miners underground at one of the coal mines in Silesia. Even the tears of the miners' wives and mothers failed to move the extremists. They also rejected the appeal of the authorities who promised to take no sanctions against them.

The terror against the workers has shown very clearly what kind of order the counterrevolutionaries wanted to set up in Poland. Normalization, which presupposes the gradual introduction of broad economic and social reforms, is in the interests of not only the Polish people. In the present alarming situation in Europe when every incorrect step can have fatal consequences a different turn of events in Poland could have a dangerously aggravated tension. It is no longer a secret that certain circles in the United States and certain NATO countries have been pushing things towards bloodshed in Poland in order to try and bury relaxation of tensions, undermine talks on limiting and reducing arms and bring nuclear confrontation closer.

The planned provocation in which Poland was to play the role of a bargaining chip has suffered a setback. Poland is deciding its own future and that has caused hysteria and viciousness on the part of the enemies of Poland. Hardly a day passes without some official of the Washington administration, including President Reagan himself, making slanderous and inflammatory statements as regards Poland. Washington has announced discriminatory economic sanctions against Poland and is trying hard to set its allies against that country. For that purpose Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger has been sent to Western Europe. But even the American CBS company had to admit he had met a very cautious reception when he tried to convince the British, French and Italian foreign ministers that their countries should follow the example of the United States. And the American television company says that all those West European countries and also certain others, such as Sweden and Denmark, believe the events in Poland to be an internal matter. In Ottawa too, it has been announced that Canada does not intend to follow the course of the United States and curtail trade and economic relations with Poland. That is a realistic and sober-minded reply to those who, by whipping up tension around Poland, would like to aggravate the situation in Europe and bring the world to the brink of war.

WEST HAS CHANGED ITS TUNE ON POLAND

LD272120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 81

[By political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] I would like to draw your attention to two parallel processes: the more the situation in Poland returns to normal, the more furious the West's attacks on the Polish authorities. This was revealed especially clearly during the past week.

In the first days following the imposition of martial law in Poland, the Americans and the West Europeans spoke of their adherance to a policy of noninterference. Suddenly, many of them have completely changed their tune.

The interned in Poland are being gradually released, but the Americans and the West Europeans are precisely at this moment beginning to inflame passions over the measures that were inevitable under martial law. In Poland strikes are coming to a halt, the work rhythm is being restored and state purchases of food from the peasants are being increased, but the West has started talking about Poland's growing difficulties.

Poland's long-standing place in the socialist community is being strengthened, and this guarantees the balance of forces in Europe, but the West is threatening sanctions ever more energetically and is almost inciting a military conflict.

An accidental paradox? No. The situation in Poland has changed so much that the Western enemies of socialism have nothing left to do other than to show their cards, reveal their plans and to try to resort to pressure and force.

You are aware of the statement by U.S. President Reagan. In his Christmas message to the nation he suggested that every American family should place a candle and "pray for the unfortunate Poles." In this message he spoke about sanctions, including those which, by design, would damage the food situation of these "unfortunate Poles." The voice of Zbigniew Brezezinski, a Pole by extraction, could also be heard in Washington's Christmas chorus. He put forward a striking notion: It is the Russians, he said, who want to stifle Poland with hunger and to force the West to similar measures. I would like to argue with that. The whole world knows that if anything has been stable in Poland during the course of the past year, then it is Soviet supplies. And as far as Brzezinski is concerned, I would like to recall a statment he made during his sojourn as part of the White House apparatus. "The one aim of my life," he said at the time, "is to achieve the overthrow of the Polish communist government." I do not doubt the extent of his irritation.

They are now reading in Washington news that workers' patrols have appeared alongside the military on the streets of Polish cities, that PZPR organizations have become active and that TRYBUNA LUDU is publishing interviews with workers who say the party's program is the only one to solve Poland's internal problems.

Washington doesn't like it when counterrevolutionaries who have tried to seize power are exposed in Poland. Threatening statements are coming out of the American capital, the essence of which is "leave our people alone!" How many times have they addressed such threats to one socialist state or another. Poland, for its part, is now answering Washington and others having similar views: "We have no place for your people here!"

## CDU CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS ON POLAND CONDEMNED

LD252338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS) -- IZVESTIYA criticizes the chairman of the CDU, Helmut Kohl, because of his "absurd position regarding the Polish events," as formulated during a debate in the Bundestag.

"The leader of the Christian Democrats is annoyed by the resolute measures taken in Poland against the dangerous intrigues of the counterrevolutionary forces," the paper's Bonn correspondent writes. "He does not like the measures taken to cut short the activity of of the counterrevolution, to restore order in the country, to normalize the life of the people. The 'restraint' of the leading political forces in the FRG in their approach to the Polish events causes him to lose sleep..." In the meantime, Kohl's speech itself offers an example of unceremonious trampling upon one of the most important principles adopted at the Helsinki conference, that of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

But, as Kohl's speech has shown, the laws were not written for him. It is surprising, but is a fact: From the tribune of parliament he openly announced the "right" to interfere in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to dictate rules of conduct in Warsaw.

"At a serious moment, when logical thought, sobriety and understanding of complex universal mutual links are needed, the West German opposition has fallen into bombastic demagogy and primitive obstruction, the correspondent continues. The tone of the campaign was set by the leader of the Bavarian CSU, Strauss, an activist who does nothing to conceal his sympathy for Pinochet and the South African racists, when he loudly lamented 'the freedom of Poland' today.

"One cannot fail to see that the Bonn opposition is acting in synchronization with Washington. The United States is striving to exploit the Polish events to make the international situation more acute and particularly to undermine detente in Europe. The CDU/CSU is adopting with ease the role of assistant to the Washington administration."

IZVESTIYA expresses puzzlement at official Bonn's stressing its line on strict noninterference in Poland's internal affairs while the Bundestag adopts a resolution openly taking the side of the forces opposing the existing order in Poland, dictates rules of conduct to the Warsaw government and calls on Bonn to freeze economic relations with the Polish People's Republic for as long as the state of martial law lasts.

## POLISH MEDIA ON SITUATION, U.S. PRESSURE

28 December

LD281852 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Dec, TASS -- The martial Council of National Redemption made a call to the rural working people to speed up the sale of grain and other farm produce to the state. The Ministry of Internal Trade of the Polish People's Republic reported that measures for cutting down food rations for the population since January 1982 that have been planned are being reconsidered. It is intended to keep the food rationing at the level of December of this year.

The Polish public received with indignation the Christmas message of President of the United States, Reagan. It is regarded here as being anti-Polish. Measures of economic pressure on Poland announced by him are regarded as attempts of the U.S. administration to aggravate the difficult situation with food, to weaken Poland economically.

The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes in its editorial in this connection: While the process of destabilisation took place in Poland and the crisis was aggravating, numerous declarations were coming from across the ocean with the expressions of "concern" for the Polish people, assurances were made that the Americans have compassion for Polish citizens. But when a firm "no" to anarchy was said in Poland, when Reagan realized that the Poles will no longer tolerate attacks on socialism and when steps were taken in accordance with the Constitution to set the beginning to the restoration of law and order, the President of the United States became agitated. He forgot that there are other sovereign states in the world beside the USA and that they have the right to decide their destiny on their own, to take measures for the implementation of their national interests, the newspaper writes. He forgot that respect for this sovereignty is a fundamental duty of any politician.

The Polish press widely publishes the Christmas message of Wojciech Jaruzelski and writes about the positive reaction to it from the overwhelming majority of the working people of Poland. The commentaries refute slanderous allegations spread by certain politicians in the West in connection with the situation in Poland after the introduction of martial law.

The situation in the Polish People's Republic on the whole remains tranquil. Most of enterprises, mines and transport are functioning. The mine Piast remains the only seat of tension. Using terror, the extremists continue keeping 1,000 miners underground.

It is reported in the mass media that much attention is paid in Poland to providing employment for those former trade union functionaries, including those of Solidarity, who are outside the sphere of material production. It is explained to them that they can return to their former places of employment.

Commissions for social affairs are being formed on the initiative of heads of the committees of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Socialist Union of Youth to meet quickly social and everyday needs of the working people. Secretary of the Katowice committee of the PUWP A. Jurczak said that units of active workers now function in all organizations of the voivodship. They are interacting with the army and militia in protecting order in the streets and at enterprises.

The all-Poland workers' news agency that was formed recently circulated a statement of Polish writer Wojciech Zukrowski. Stating that counter-revolution tried to involve the youth in its plans, he points to particularly base conduct of those who urge young people to go into the streets, instigate young people against people's power and then wash their hands and declare that all this is the "spontaneous action movement of impatient hearts." Those who are now trying to mislead people bear the main responsibility. These instigators should be exposed and condemned.

The press bodies of the Polish People's Republic continue publishing materials about the subversive activity of counter-revolutionary centers on the basis of documents that were confiscated from their "headquarters."

29 December

LD291234 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec, TASS -- Warsaw television reported in its news program that life is returning to normalcy and work resuming all over the country. Industrial enterprises, the railways, urban transport and the communal services operate as usual.

According to press reports, the Piast mine in Silesia is soon to go back into operation. Strong-arm men from Solidarity were for several days forcibly keeping miners under the ground there, threatening them with physical violence. Now all the miners have left the pit. Special teams now working in the mine are preparing it for normal production work.

The news agency PAP reports that the economic committee of the Polish Council of Ministers have reviewed the draft of a decree introducing labour conscription for the period of martial law. It is proposed to apply the decree to all men in the 18 to 45 age group who do not work or study, particularly those whose sources of income cannot be recorded.

The public and press of the Polish People's Republic voice indignation in connection with the attempts of the U.S. administration to bring pressure to bear on the Polish Government. The Christmas address of the U.S. President, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out in a commentary, can only be viewed as gross intervention in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign Poland. No statesman has since World War II made such a threatening statement, at the same time presenting an ultimatum.

Reagan's address laid bare the true face of American imperialism and demonstrated the real attitude of the U.S. administration to the Polish people. The principles of humanism, advertised by Washington so frequently, are merely a tool of political blackmail and pressure, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses.

TASS CITES PAP ON SITUATION IN POLAND

Polish Press on KPN-Solidarity

LD241626 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec (PAP) -- Discussing ties of the anti-state Confederation of Independent Poland KPN with Western intelligence services, TRYBUNA LUDU termed KPN "the most extreme, chauvinist and adventurist grouping among illegal organizations in Poland. It sets itself the goal of stirring up fratricidal struggles and overthrowing the constitutional order in Poland".

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI presented "the process of symbiosis of KPN with Solidarity adventurers greedy for power."

"Both groups had unbridled ambitions to seize power, each with the help of the partner," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote. "One can say that their interests were somewhat different. But hatred towards socialism and the people's state, hostility to our allies, disrespect and even contempt of society, making arbitrary decisions on its fate and exposing the Poles' national existence to a mortal danger were a stronger link.

"This exactly created the plane of an alliance between KPN and the solidarity anti-communist extreme", the Polish Army daily wrote.

"KPN is in fact a great anti-Soviet political provocation harming Poland's vital national interests. The acceptance of the KPN concepts by Solidarity, reflected in its programme theses and in the message to the peoples of Eastern Europe, makes it absolutely clear that extremists of the suspended union consciously joined the implementation of this great provocation", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

The paper stressed "all-round commitment of the Solidarity full-time activists to propagating the KPN counterrevolutionary and anti-national concepts among its members and poisoning the consciousness of workers with the venom of nationalism and anti-communism which are the basis of the KPN ideology."

Gifts From Socialist Countries

LD250012 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 24 Dec 81

["Gifts for Poland From Fraternal Countries" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec (PAP) -- An appeal to socialist countries to extend emergency assistance to the Polish nation, issued by the chairman of the martial Council of National Redemption, met with understanding of governments and peoples of these countries.

All in all, 244,000 tonnes of goods were sent to Poland between December 18 and 23. On a typical day, 39,000 tonnes of food, medicines, toiletries, clothes and children's toys are received at frontier stations.

On December 20-21, 28 trucks with 140 tonnes of Christmas parcels as gifts of Moscow children for Warsaw children and of Leningrad children for their Lodz counterparts arrived here. Since December 15, the USSR has been steadily increasing especially the deliveries of raw materials and fuels to Poland.

600 freight carloads of food, clothes, chemicals, cosmetics and medicines came from the GDR between December 19 and 23.

1,100 tonnes of foodstuffs and medicines arrived from Hungary and over 500 tonnes of gifts came from Czechoslovakia in the past two days.

Gifts arrived also from Bulgaria, Mongolia and Romania. Talks are under way with Romania on supplying Poland with 4,500 tonnes of pork and 30,000 tonnes of maize after in the first weeks of the new year.

It is chiefly families with many children, handicapped, single and sick people that are receiving the gifts. Social teams for the distribution of these gifts are operating at voivodship and municipal offices and at factories.

Besides, gifts are sent by residents of friendly cities and regions maintaining close ties and cooperation for many years with individual Polish voivodships and towns.

A convoy of 14 heavy trucks with 200,000 New Year's parcels for Silesian children came to Poland today from the USSR. These are gifts from the Ukraine.

Tomorrow, the next 25 lorries with 300,000 new parcels for Silesian children will come to Poland from the Ukraine.

Convoys of lorries with gifts of friendship from neighbours from the Cottbus region of the GDR are arriving in Zielona Gora.

Successive deliveries of foodstuffs and household chemicals are coming to Szczecin from the Rostock region.

## Resumption of Work

LD290822 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec (PAP) — About 2,300 miners turned up for the first shift at the Ziemowit colliery which, after a break, resumed operation on December 28. But a few more days will be needed before the mine's operations are fully restored.

In Warsaw, on the morning of December 28, municipal inspection teams left on a round of the city shops. They found that some shop managers failed to take the necessary steps to ensure sufficient supplies of milk and bread. The authorities will draw appropriate conclusions from the results of the inspection.

The snow-clearing operation in Warsaw streets is in full swing. Under orders of the Council of Ministers, those who until now shunned work have been assigned on December 28 to clearing snow from the streets. The principal streets in Warsaw are passable.

The heating plants operate normally and gas supplies are adequate.

Bus and tram services in Warsaw operate on December 28 according to the normal weekday schedule.

After three days of rest employees of Poland's industrial plants and institutions resumed normal work today.

Reports coming in from various parts of the country indicate that in spite of the difficulties with supplies of raw materials and components the pace of production is becoming more rhythmical owing to the increased effort of working crews and heightened work discipline.

All Polish collieries, with the exception of Piast mine, resumed work this morning after the necessary maintenance and repair work done by teams of specialists during the holidays. Some 145,000 tons of the earlier extracted coal have been dispatched to various regions of Poland. It is reported that the first shift miners today have extracted more coal than a week ago.

All the industrial plants of Krakow worked normally today. There are good chances that many of them will fulfill their planned tasks. The Lenin steelworks continued to work during the holidays. Some of the plant's departments have overfulfilled their daily tasks.

Normally working today were the plants of Poznan, Bialystok and other industrial centres of Poland.

## Family Allowances To Be Raised

LD290912 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 29 Dec 81

["Family Allowances Raised" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Dec (PAP) -- According to information provided by the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs, family allowances for children and spouses will be raised by 20 to 55 per cent as of January 1, 1982.

The scale of the increase will depend on the family income per capita, the number of children in a family and on whether the spouse is gainfully employed or not.

The raise represents the second stage of implementation of the reform of family allowances postulated in the social agreements of August-September, 1980. Its aim is to improve the living conditions of the lowest income families.

## Polish Press Review

LD290912 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 29 Dec 81

[PAP press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 29 Dec (PAP) -- The armed forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on December 29 comments on a campaign of trumped-up absurdities in reporting on the situation in Poland carried on by Western radios such as Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America or Radio Montreal. The daily writes in conclusion:

"One can hardly doubt that the muddy stream of misinformation about the developments in Poland, uninterruptedly coming from various foreign radios using the Polish language, is not only the result of the lack of information from reliable and verifiable sources. It always happens somehow strangely that such misinformation has a clear political sting. It is also undoubtedly a product of a deliberate and purposeful propaganda action designed to slander the Polish Army as well as the entire Polish socialist statehood.

"Naturally, this is being done in the interest of the states that have set up, bankroll and control those radios as tools of their policy."

In a lengthy article entitled "Declarations, Practice, Reality" reviewing the activities of the Solidarity labour union, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU says:

"At present, the chance of a dialogue and understanding between all the forces which show authentic concern for the destinies of the country is shaping up no less clearly than a year before. Today, this chance is being preserved in trust by the army. Just how long the army will hold it in trust largely depends on the time in which tensions die down and the situation normalizes. It also depends to no lesser degree on the readiness of the Solidarity trade union to take up constructive actions, to focus its energies on resolving authentic problems of our difficult and so comprehensively conditioned reality. For the Solidarity trade union is a durable and meaningful component of Polish social and political life, but also the margin of freedom to make errors by any of the sides becomes tremendously reduced."

## PZPR OFFICIALS, MEMBERS INTERVIEWED ON TASKS

LD290030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2310 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- Oleg Losoto says in PRAVDA: "Reports arriving from various parts of the Polish Peoples Republic show that the majority of the working people have responded to the measures adopted against the enemies of socialism with understanding and approval. The actions of the government had a positive effect on the improvement of the mood of the public and on the resumption of the production rhythm."

The author held several brief interviews at the Warsaw engineering works. First secretary of the PZPR works committee Z. Rorche said: "We consider the adopted measures to be correct, it should have been done earlier. The party is facing a responsible time. Now a great deal depends on the decisiveness of our actions."

Kaminski, a senior foreman said: "An end has been put to anarchy. The people are aware of the order that has come about. They can see the start of the operation of economic mechanisms. They respond with satisfaction to the facts pertaining to the punishment of negligent people, to the stopping of mismanagement, speculation and crime.

L. Soltan, secretary of the workshop party organization, told a PRAVDA correspondent: "People are working and the normal production process is going on. But what will tomorrow bring? Or the day after tomorrow? That depends on us. In recent days the activeness of party members has noticeably increased."

"Communists are saying that the process of stabilization is underway," the author sums up. However, it would be wrong at the same time to underestimate the difficulties being met on that road. "The extremist leaders of Solidarity succeeded in causing great harm to the economy of the country. Many people submitted to their demagogic agitation, gave in to psychological pressure and direct terror. The consequences of this are felt with every step. Not everything has yet settled down and calmed down. There are problems in the party itself. It is known that not all its members and organizations withstood the test of the acute political struggle. The restoration and strengthening of its militant ranks, the raising of its power of attack and influence on the lives of collectives and all society -- these are the tasks whose solution the PZPR has to face."

MOCZULSKI, CONFEDERATES ACTIVITIES ATTACKED

LD282336 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 28 Dec 81

[From the "At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] In the antisocialist gamut of various hues in Poland, on its right flank are Moczulski's Confederates. The so-called Confederation of Independent Poland or KPN has openly thrown down the gauntlet to the socialist system. As can be seen from many declarations made by Moczulski, his organization was formed to liquidate the communist dictatorship, to restore capitalism in Poland and to withdraw the country from the Warsaw Pact. The political concepts of the KPN boss -- the main principles of the fight against the socialist system and the methods of seizing power -- found their fullest expression in his pamphlet: The Revolution. In this programmatic opus we shall find nothing constructive, not even in the smallest measure. On the other hand, it contains a vision of total disruption, anarchy and senseless adventurism.

Moczulski strives to liquidate the socialist social and economic system in Poland. He dreams of smashing -- in his words -- its structure. The socialized production means are to be liquidated and replaced by the free play of forces. Moczulski's program postulates the merciless liquidation [rozprawa] of communist and social activists in the whole country on the pattern of Nazi henchmen and instead of a socialist Poland, he dreams of the third republic. This drunken confederate-provocateur intends to realize his plans with the help of the most reactionary political elements. He counts on the support of the remnants of the camps of Pilsudski-ites, national democrats, Christian democrats and their like which still exist here and there; in other words, the posthumous children of those who in their time had pushed the country into the abyss of national catastrophe and brought the Polish nation to the edge of biological annihilation. According to Moczulski's recommendations, it is exactly they who should play the main role in the creeping counterrevolution. It is precisely they whom the main confederate wants to see at the head of the above-mentioned third republic.

In his article widely published in the emigre press and in the broadcasts of Western radio stations, Moczulski taught his sympathizers (?and) people [word indistinct] of the same opinions; one should give communists no respite. In striking a blow, one should pass on to the offensive. Or again: We reject the program of evolution since we do not want to transform the existing system while retaining its fundamental structure. We should liquidate the system itself. Only a man deprived of the sense of elementary responsibility for the lives of co-citizens and the fate of his country can goad Poles against Poles. Only an overt traitor of his own nation can call for the undermining of the socialist system with which the lives, the fate and future of millions of Poles are connected.

Moczulski likes to call himself the leader of the fighting opposition in Poland and, moreover, tries to prove that his confederation arose spontaneously and independently. [Word indistinct] it transpires that the case was just the opposite. This can be seen, for instance, from his correspondence with the so-called emigree London government. (?Thus), from the very beginning Confederation bosses made the closest contacts with all possible sorts of Western special services centers, including the organization, active in the United States, calling itself as befits the truly independent organization: Free Poland [title rendered in English]. This subversive center is headed by the former agent of Hitler's Abwehr, (Hans). For his [word indistinct] support, including considerable funds in hard currency, (Hans) demanded from Moczulski and his confederates concrete actions in Poland. He obviously had in mind the collection of spy data concerning objects to great importance to the country's defense.

Moczulski's emissaries also closely collaborate with the so-called North American Institute of Problems of Poland and the Institute Literaire in Paris directed by the rabid enemy of socialist Poland Giedroyc. They also cooperate with other centers financed by imperialist intelligence services. KPN also has its emissaries in the West. Apart from the United States, they also have made their subversive nests in Canada, the FRG, Sweden and Norway. The materials of KPN emissaries passed on to Moczulski contained instructions, descriptions and directives for such actions which cannot be qualified otherwise than going far beyond the framework of an exclusively verbal political opposition.

The preliminary investigation into Moczulski's affair, one of the reports by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Polish Peoples Republic stated, made it possible to establish that he committed many criminal actions aimed against the safety and the political interests of Poland. Moczulski and his partners also have entered into contacts with foreign centers carrying out anti-Polish activities. The KPN has entered into agreements with Western anti-communist organizations, including also the KULTURA periodical in Paris, to get the means for subversive activities in Poland. [Words indistinct] weapon stores, beginning with clubs and ending with modern automatics. As the Confederate bosses admit with arrogance and insolence, they were meant for the physical liquidation of the PZPR members and social activists -- genuine Polish patriots.

PARIS MONTHLY TOOL OF POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD290214 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The trade union paper TRUD has published an article about the anti-Polish activities of the Paris monthly KULTURA and its connections with counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland. The article's author, Yuriy Vasilkov, writes:

The monthly was founded a long time ago by Polish military circles of reactionary views who found themselves in the West at the end of World War II and did not wish to return to the country to participate in constructing a new life. They were mainly people who counted on the restoration in Poland of the bourgeois system and to this end attempted to maintain under their control the largest possible number of emigre armed forces. In 1948 a center for research into Poland was established at KULTURA. This center has large archives, a library and a documentation bureau of Polish emigration and works like an intelligence organization. For instance: in Paris there are two KULTURA bookshops which mainly sell publications of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet nature. Each client is entered into a special file. Initial data is elicited from the client, but later, if he is of interest to the leadership of the center more details are entered. Particular attention is paid to Polish clients. They are asked about the situation in the country and about their friends. Their names, and sometimes also their addresses, are entered in the file. Small parcels are sent to these addresses from time to time -- for instance, a sought-after technical book. In this way the center gains favor among certain of the intelligentsia whom KULTURA wants to influence.

"Friends of KULTURA" groups are being established in many Western countries. Their main form of activity is organizing lectures and discussions on the situation in Poland. The nature of these discussions can be understood when one leafs through the issues of the periodical. The monthly has always taken an openly anti-socialist path aimed at undermining the people's power in Poland.

The current editor of KULTURA, Giedroyc, has been in charge of the monthly since its first issues. Before the war he was one of the main activists of the so-called Camp of Great Poland and during the war an officer in the Second Corps. It can be said that he initially had financial difficulties, but only for a time. In 1952-53 KULTURA published five special issues containing a clearly tendentious review of the events in Poland. It was immediately showered with a genuine golden rain. Substantial financial help began to flow into KULTURA from American sources -- the Free Europe Committee, the Congress of Free Culture and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Since that time, Giedroyc has become a vertiable gold mine for people taking an active part in activities opposing the people's power in Poland.

To mask its connections with the CIA and the subventions coming from that source, KULTURA prints a list of its donors. This, however, only slightly camouflages the real state of affairs. The people whom the monthly faithfully serves highly evaluate KULTURA's activities -- far as they are from being educational in nature. Thus, an American anti-communist theoretician, Burnham, wrote: KULTURA has done more than any agency on which tens of millions of dollars are spent. It has become a high-quality intelligence center.

KULTURA was particularly desirous -- the TRUD article's author writes -- of association with Radio Free Europe, the Munich branch of the CIA. The monthly always tried to find a spot in front of its microphones. KULTURA has achieved this goal. Its very active writer, Nowak, was for a time chief of the Polish desk of that radio station and is currently a member of the program commission of Radio Free Europe.

Certain donors from the FRG have joined the group of benefactors from the United States. Thus, Giedroyc recently made an illegal trip to West Berlin where he met the well-known Alexis Springer. After that meeting, Springer's DIE WELT AM SONNTAG appealed to influential circles in the FRG to give Poland credit for assistance in return for Poland's Western territories. As can be seen from this, KULTURA's foreign policy doctrine includes an alliance with West German revanchists. One of the aims of Giedroyc's visit was the opening of a bank account for KULTURA in the FRG. Similar activities were undertaken a year ago in other countries -- for example, in Australia. In this way the Paris KULTURA vainly tries to prove that while it allegedly maintains only moral connections with subversive forces in Poland, material help for the enemies of Poland flows in spontaneously and from many sides.

But if by opening bank accounts in various part of the capitalist world one can in a certain sense cover up one's tracks. TRUD writes, there cannot be the slightest doubt of the very close ideological and organizational ties of KULTURA with the most rabid counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. Since August 1980, each issue of KULTURA has propagandized the strategy and tactics of the antisocialist forces of Solidarity and given concrete advice and recommendations for the seizure of power in the country by the counterrevolution.

The close ties of leaders of the KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity with the center of Polish reactionary emigration was sufficient to implement their goals: The restoration of capitalist Poland, and its separation from the socialist community and inclusion in the orbit of world imperialism. Since the introduction of martial law in Poland, new documents have been found in Solidarity's hiding places and archives concerning the leaders of the so-called trade union organization under whose cover political activity aimed at changing the state system was consistently carried out. These documents also reveal strong connections with Western subversive centers. The paper cites facts about such active solidarity leaders as Onyszkiewicz, Cieremek, Litynski and Sila-Nowicki.

The steps taken by the Polish Government to put an end to the antisocialist activities in the country have evoked a veritable paroxysm of wild hatred in the ranks of reactionary Polish emigres. But, Yuriy Vasilkov concludes, nobody can deny the nation its right to defend its socialist gains in the face of threats from the counterrevolution.

GROMYKO, SFRY ENVOY ORLANDIC MEET

LD162142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1822 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, today received Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. Questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and certain international problems were touched upon.

During the conversation considerable attention was paid to the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries consistently come out at the meeting for it to be concluded with positive results and for progress on all the main sectors of the Helsinki Final Act.

If this constructive approach were to be answered with reciprocal steps on the part of the West, the possibility exists for the successful conclusion of the talks in Madrid and for the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente in Europe. Such a result in Madrid would promote the reduction of tension in Europe and would be to the benefit of the European peoples and all participants in the European conference.

Marko Orlandic noted that Yugoslavia, together with the states of Europe, is striving for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and is applying the appropriate efforts.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

LATE REPORT: GROMYKO, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS POLAND

LD291420 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the U.S. ambassador in the USSR, Arthur Adair Hartman, at the latter's request.

Since the U.S. ambassador raised the question of the situation in Poland, he was told that the U.S. Government should put an end to interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic -- which has been continuing in various forms -- overt and covert -- for a long time now.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the measures taken by the Polish leadership to normalize and stabilize the situation in the country are a matter of the Poles themselves, and them alone.

## W. EUROPEANS REFUSE TO SUPPORT U.S. POLISH POLICY

LD281711 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 28 Dec 81

["Mission That Was of No Avail" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec, TASS -- The attempt of the U.S. administration to compel West European states to join in Washington's policy of economic blackmail and gross interference in internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic came up against their resolute resistance. This is shown by the results of a special mission to a number of West European countries by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger who tried to compel representatives of governments of West European countries to support the policy of economic "sanctions" against Poland.

The United States emissary exerted a particularly strong pressure on the FRG Government. But it is precisely on the Rhine that Eagleburger met with the biggest disappointment. He was told that the Government of the FRG deems it necessary to show caution and moderation with regard to events in Poland.

The French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes today this stand of the FRG is explained by the determination of Western Germany to adhere to its chosen course of "Ostpolitik" whose essence is to maintain a political dialogue with socialist countries. Foreign Minister of the FRG Genscher said yesterday in an interview to the radio that all states must resist the temptation to interfere in Polish affairs. No one has this right, he said.

But people in Washington think differently. They brazenly usurped the right to interfere in internal affairs of other states, to subject them to reprisals and sanctions if the policy of these states does not suit the U.S. administration. Strange as it may seem, the more the situation is normalizing in Poland the more rabid campaign of intimidation and threats against that sovereign country is waged across the ocean. Who will now believe that Washington is really "concerned" about the destiny of the Polish people? It is concerned with quite a different thing, with the fact that the ground is slipping from under the feet of counterrevolution in Poland, that public order and legality are being restored in Poland.

But it is not only this that is the point of the matter. There is no doubt that the United States, prompted by its egoistic interests, is determined to turn Poland into a permanent seat of tension in Europe, to strike a new blow at detente and justify the course at the arms race. This policy does not coincide at all with national interests of West European states to whom detente brought the easing of the danger of war, normalization of the overall situation in Europe and a considerable widening of mutually advantageous cooperation with socialist countries.

And the U.S. administration now intends to jeopardize all these positive changes. It is not surprising that, as the U.S. television company ABC admits, the United States' European allies refuse to support Washington in its actions in connection with the Polish events.

## CHANGE SEEN IN WEST EUROPEAN POSITION ON POLAND

LD251040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0001 GMT 25 Dec 81

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: In the Impasse of Disagreement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS) -- With all the means accessible to it the Reagan administration is drawing West Europe into the bed of Procrustes of its aggressive policy, Doctor of History Yuriy Borisov, author of the "International Review" in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. One of the most striking proofs of this is U.S. policy in connection with the events in Poland.

"Irrefutable and numerous facts, published in the Western press, show that the ruling circles of the United States have been and are actively supporting the Polish counter-revolution in its struggle for power, the author notes. Now, when the necessary measures for the defense of the socialist system have been taken in Poland, the Reagan administration is trying to grossly interfere in internal Polish affairs and 'twist the arms' of its West European allies, foisting the U.S. point of view on them."

As is known, most West European governments first spoke out in favor of strict neutrality in regard to the Polish events, the review says. After pressure from across the ocean they have changed their position somewhat. Does this change meet the interests of the West Europeans? Of course not! After all, the measures which are being taken by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic are aimed not only at restoring stability in the country, but also on the continent as a whole.

But, the observer notes, West Europe holds its interest dearer than the U.S. ones. "Therefore Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark are not fulfilling the 'three percent decision.' Britain -- the 'Trojan horse' of the United States in the European region -- is implementing it in a reduced version. And the FRG intends to increase its military expenditures in 1982 by only 1.8 percent. Belgium and the Netherlands have still not given their consent for deploying medium-range nuclear weapons on their territory. Norway and Denmark have condemned the decision to mass produce the neutron weapon. The Netherlands has stated that it will not accept it on its land."

Washington's "big stick" is at the present time more and more frequently meeting with energetic, opposition not only from the opponents of U.S. policy but also from its Atlantic allies. This process is continuing. West Europe no longer wishes to be a satellite of the United States. It is seeking to determine its future itself, the author sums up.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH DEPARTING FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LD281659 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today the French Ambassador to the Soviet Union Henri Froment-Meurice in connection with the termination of his mission and his forthcoming departure from Moscow.

During their conversation they touched upon some of the problems of the present international situation as well as upon issues having to do with the state and further development of the Soviet-French relations.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union stood for a situation in which the balance of armaments in Europe in existence at present between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries would not be upset.

He pointed out the dangers that may result from the line pursued by the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic pact to undermine this balance. The Soviet Union is opposed to the piling up of mountains of nuclear weapons in Europe. Instead, it favours a reduction in the stockpiles of these weapons and thus a lessening of the threat that the arms race brings in its wake, especially a nuclear arms race.

The Soviet side stressed that the good relations between the Soviet Union and France met the fundamental interests of the two countries, the interests of peace and detente and of prevention of a nuclear war. Attention was given to the need to preserve the positive accomplishments in the Soviet-French relations in recent years.

KING HUSAYN CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD261814 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 26 Dec, TASS -- The aggressive expansionist aspirations of Israel constitute the main and increasing danger to the whole Arab people and to each Arab country separately, King Husayn of Jordan stated in an interview with the journal AL-NAHAR AL-ARABI WAD DUWALI. This incontrovertible truth, he went on to say, manifests itself more and more clearly from day to day. The unceasing Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the bombing air raid on the nuclear reactor in Iraq and, finally, the law, adopted by Tel Aviv, on the annexation of the Golan Heights belonging to Syria by Israel are the latest confirmations of this truth.

The leader of Jordan urged Arab countries to strengthen their ranks, which, as he said, is particularly essential now that "a situation, which is most dangerous to the Arabs as compared with all the previous periods, has developed in the Middle East region."

Touching upon France's policy in the Middle East, King Husayn said: "I am not satisfied with the French stand. I hope that my analysis is not at variance with the truth. It seems to me that France has slipped down to what it was prior to the advent to power of General de Gaulle and prior to the improvement of Franco-Arab relations at that stage and has reverted to a state of hostility with regard to the Arabs and their rights."

King Husayn emphasized the strength of Soviet-Jordanian relations based on the principles of "mutual respect, fruitful and useful cooperation, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other and the holding of consultations on all problems involving the interests of the two countries."

MOSCOW CONDEMNS IRANIAN PAPERS ON POLAND

GF281542 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary: "Socialist Poland and Iranian Accusations"]

[Excerpts] ETTELA'AT, Tehran TIMES and a number of other Iranian newspapers attacked the Polish People's Republic and socialism several days ago. On this subject, our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

When I participated in the international fair in Tehran some years ago, socialist countries, including Poland, were also taking part. At that time, I talked with an Iranian journalist. When I asked his opinion of the exhibited products from socialist countries, including Poland, he spoke with enthusiasm and praise about the manufactured goods, textiles and other products he had seen. He then added: We are quite familiar with Polish products. Many of our sugar, textiles and many other factories are equipped with Polish machines. The large refrigeration system at Esfahan was built with the asssistance of the Polish People's Republic and is one of the best plants in the country. We also use ships and boats built in Poland. Railway cars made in Poland are also used by our railways. In every respect, it can be seen that Poland is an advanced industrial country.

He then pointed out that it is particularly amazing that after Poland -- which had been completely destroyed by the Nazis -- chose socialism, it was able to return to prewar production levels 3 years after the war. This reality demonstrates the fruitfulness and vitality of popular governments. At that time, I certainly did not ask my Iranian colleague to present his views and comments on the successful achievements of socialist countries for publication in Iranian newspapers. With the shah's regime then governing Iran and serving imperialism, the proposal seemed rather impossible. Unfortunately, even today the newspaper ETTELA'AT repeats the same rotten points of imperialist propaganda and accuses socialist countries. This newspaper has even stated: The socialist system has shown its lack of roots.

However, the fact remains that socialist countries are far more advanced than capitalist countries. It is sufficient to say that last year, for example, industrial production in socialist countries was 12 1/2 times greater than industrial production in 1950. The economic growth rate in socialist countries is four times than that in capitalist countries. National income in socialist countries is three times that in capitalist countries.

During the course of negotiations between the People's Republic of Poland and the Islamic Republic of Iran last year, it was agreed to sign protocols on petrochemical and shipbuilding industries, the importation of agricultural machinery and the construction of powerplants. The mere mention of the number of fields in which Poland is ready to assist Iran's socio-economic growth shows the progress that has been achieved in Poland. ETTELA'AT and some Iranian newspapers ignore these realities and are ready to reflect the cause of the counter-revolutionaries, who are supported and guided by U.S. imperialists.

The West had great hopes concerning the activities of the so-called Solidarity movement. The enemies of socialism had assumed the leadership of this organization and were creating unrest in the country.

The situation in Poland is returning to normal, and this country has been and will remain a socialist country. Poland follows an independent policy and supports other nations that are opposing imperialist plots and are struggling for their independence and social progress.

SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION VIEWED

GF281903 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the construction of grain elevators is expanding nicely. In November this year two elevators were put into operation in Shahr Kord and Yasuj. They were built with the cooperation of Soviet experts. The most modern grain elevator in Iran and the Middle East -- with a capacity of 113,000 tons of grain -- began operating in Mashhad a few days ago. The silo, which was constructed by the [name indistinct] Soviet company, is a new and modern industrial unit that is equipped with the latest technical equipment. All operations are completely automatic.

Experts say that the elevator is unique in the Middle East both in design and equipment. A large number of operations concerning quality control of the grain, weighing, measuring and [word indistinct] and marking are carried out by computers. An expert in the control center carries out all major technical operations. From the top of the special tower that prepares fodder -- this is 50 meters high -- all industrial complexes in the area can be easily seen. The Soviet organization that designed the elevator paid a great deal of attention to the requirements of employees and their housing.

One of the largest Iranian grinders will be built in the same city with the aid of Soviet experts. It has a capacity of 300 tons of grain every 24 hours. The material for this grinder, which is being built in the Soviet Union, is unique and represents the latest in technology. Soviet and Iranian experts are working side by side to build this grinder. Operations are going according to schedule, and the unit will be operational early next year.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD282138 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec, TASS -- USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sent the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Akbar Velayati a cable with congratulations and good wishes in connection with his appointment to the ministerial post.

In his reply, 'Ali Akbar Velayati expressed his cordial thanks for the congratulations.

PRAVDA: JOINT SOVIET-NICARAGUAN ANNOUNCEMENT

PM280959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 4

[Unattributed "Soviet-Nicaraguan Joint Announcement"]

[Text] Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Government 12 through 15 December 1981.

The minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow and also at the Piskarevskaye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister was received by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and had a friendly conversation with him.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and M. d'Escoto. They passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. During the talks they discussed certain topical problems of the contemporary international situation and also the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations.

The sides noted with satisfaction the equitable and mutually advantageous nature of the successfully developing relations between the USSR and Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan side expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its humane help to the population of Nicaragua in the form of food and medicine.

During the visit a program of cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Nicaragua for 1982-83 was signed, and there was also an exchange of notes on questions of the development of consular ties.

During the talks the sides expressed the conviction of the need for all states and peoples to pool their efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace, avert the threat of war and adopt effective measures in the sphere of disarmament. In this connection the Nicaraguan foreign minister noted the great significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, including the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG.

The Soviet side expressed support for the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government to normalize the situation around Nicaragua and to ensure peaceful conditions for the country's development.

The sides note with satisfaction, that the 36th UN General Assembly Session has adopted important political decisions which meet the peoples' aspirations and the broad interests of ensuring peace. The declaration "averting nuclear catastrophe," which declares the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against mankind, is of special significance. The decision adopted by the General Assembly on concluding an international treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space is a new step toward curtailing the arms race. The resolution on banning neutron weapons can only arouse universal satisfaction. These and other UN resolutions aimed at curbing the arms race and consolidating international security reflect the will of the peoples for peace and their condemnation of those who are pursuing a militarist course in international affairs.

Both sides gave a positive assessment of the role of the nonaligned countries and their efforts for peace and the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The need was stressed for the efforts of all states to be aimed at a peaceful political settlement of conflict situations on the basis of full respect for the peoples' rights to independent development, progress and security.

In the complex international conditions the sides attach prime significance to the resolution of existing problems at the negotiation table and to the development of dialogue between states with the aim of eliminating differences and tension in relations between countries wherever such tension exists.

Both sides believe that the talks held during the visit are a contribution to strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua. They advocated continuing and expanding the practice of holding meetings and consultations at various levels on questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister M. d'Escoto voiced cordial gratitude to the Government and people of the Soviet Union for the warm reception and the hospitality shown him and his party during the visit. He invited A.A. Gromyko to make an official visit to Nicaragua. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD EL SALVADOR SCORED

LD252144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1519 GMT 25 Dec 81

["Terrorism Under Washington's Aegis" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Ruslam Knyazev]

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration, which came into power at the beginning of this year, sharply increased U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs and made the struggle against the liberation movement in that country one of the main points of its Latin American policy.

One of the first acts of the present White House boss was the decision to considerably increase the supplies of arms and ammunition to the El Salvador junta, and the dispatch of American military "advisers" to El Salvador.

The military presence of the United States in El Salvador is continuously growing. Officers of the Pentagon and of the American special services presently constitute nearly 30 percent of the whole command personnel of the junta army and police.

The Washington "advisers" of the criminal regime are practically organizing the mass terror against the El Salvador population. They lead the punitive operations of the junta and bear full responsibility for its bloody deeds. It is not by chance that an ever more sinister role in the repressive operations of the junta against the detachments of patriots and against the peasants who support them are carried out by thugs of the antiguerilla brigade "Atlacatl". These thugs operate under the direct leadership of the Green Berets -- the U.S. special troops which became notorious in the dirty war against Vietnam.

The new facts of terror of the junta in El Salvador are one more proof of the criminal character of the regime of American puppets in that long suffering country. The responsibility for the crimes against the El Salvador people is borne equally by Washington, which inspires and organizes the terrorist activities against the El Salvador people while at the same time trying to lecture other sovereign states about "civil liberties" and the "unacceptability of violence".

## PRAVDA REVIEWS BREZHNEV BOOK ON TRADE UNIONS

AU281325 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 December carries on pages 2 and 3 a 3,500-word unattributed review, entitled "A Reliable Support of the Party Among the Masses: On the Publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'The Soviet Trade Unions Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism,'" commenting on the publication of the second volumn of L.I. Brezhnev's reports, speeches and statements made from November 1964 to February 1981.

After briefly reviewing the role of the communist party in the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and in building the new society, the review continues: "This unifying, leading role of the party becomes evident with great strength at all stages of the struggle for socialism. Our party's history has demonstrated with the utmost clarity the absurdity of the concept of 'independent trade unions,' the unviability of anarchosynidicalism which tried to present the trade union associations as the leading force of society, to substitute them for the state and to confer on them the functions of a political party. The practice of the struggle for socialism has resolutely refuted such a Trotskyite fancy of 'etatizing' ['ogosudarstvleniye'] the trade unions. 'It is with great satisfaction that we are able to say,' -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, generalizing these lessons of history -- 'that the trade unions of our country have marched together with the party since the first few days of their existence.'"

In the subsequent portion, the review analyzes the role of the trade unions in building a developed socialism, amply quoting passages from Lenin's "Collected Works" and from Brezhnev's new book.

Above quoted passage is the only section in the article which criticizes independent trade unions.

## SEA, RIVER TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION FUNCTIONS

LD251514 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS -- The technical inspectors of the Soviet seamen's union have approved these days the design of a new multi-purpose container-carrier to be built for the Soviet Merchant Marine. In the opinion of specialists of the Central Committee of the Sea and River Transport Workers' Union, the working and living conditions of crew members on board the future ship will fully meet the standards set for Soviet ships.

"It is not always that we approve ship designs immediately after we examine them," Fedor Kanibolotskiy, chief of the Labour Protection Division of the seamen's union, said to a TASS correspondent. "Thus, when a series of tankers had to be built for the Caspian Fleet our technical inspectors made more than a hundred remarks to their designs and these were taken into account. The designers had also to listen to the union's proposals when working on the atomic ice-breaker Arctica. In view of special conditions under which crew members of this unique vessel were to live and work we suggested that every seaman should have a cabin all to himself and that a sauna and a swimming pool be built aboard the icebreaker."

Not a single sea-going or river vessel may be built in the Soviet Fleet unless its design is approved by the technical inspectors of the seamen's union. The union fully exercises this right and sees to it that the seamen have proper conditions aboard the ships.

The seamen's union also keeps watch over the quality of medical services for its members. (Health services are free in the Soviet Union). Practically all long-voyage ships have on-board hospitals, sometimes complete with operation rooms and special treatment divisions staffed with skilled doctors.

The trade union takes care of the needs of its members on land, too. In the last five years, Soviet seamen were provided with 2.5 million square metres of new modern housing, kindergartens and creches for 11,500 children. Over 300 million roubles have been allocated for the seamen's social needs under the new five-year plan (1981-1985).

## USSR INDUSTRY RESULTS FOR 11 MONTHS OF 1981

PM241215 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Signed to Press 14 Dec 81 p 11

["The USSR's Industry in the First 11 Months of 1981": Unattributed "Statistical Review"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following statistics from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of industry's work in January-November 1981.

The volume of industrial production in January-November 1981 increased 3.4 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2.7 percent over the same period.

The plan for January-November for the total volume of output was fulfilled 100.5 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the rate of growth in production and labor productivity by individual ministries were:

| All-Union and Union-Republic Ministries and Departments | Percentage Fulfillment 11-Month Output Plan | January-November 1981 as Percentage of January-November 1980 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production Volume | Labor Productivity |
| Power and electrification | 100.7 | 102 | 100.4 |
| Petroleum industry | 100.5 | 101 | 98 |
| Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry | 100.1 | 103 | 102 |
| Gas industry | 103 | 107 | 104 |
| Coal industry | 97 | 99.3 | 98 |
| Ferrous metallurgy | 99 | 100.5 | 99.6 |
| Nonferrous metallurgy | 100.5 | 100.2 | 99.6 |
| Chemical industry | 100 | 105 | 104 |
| Mineral fertilizer production | 100.3 | 109 | 107 |
| Power machine building | 100 | 103 | 102 |
| Heavy and transport machine building | 99 | 102 | 103 |
| Electrical equipment industry | 100.2 | 105 | 105 |
| Chemical and petroleum machine building | 101 | 103 | 103 |
| Machine tool and tool building industry | 100.4 | 106 | 105 |
| Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems | 102 | 106 | 107 |
| Automotive industry | 100.1 | 105 | 104 |
| Tractor and agricultural machine building | 101 | 103 | 103 |
| Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production | 102 | 111 | 108 |
| Construction, road and municipal machine building | 100.6 | 103 | 103 |
| Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances | 101 | 105 | 105 |
| Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry | 99 | 103 | 104 |
| Construction materials industry | 99.5 | 103 | 102 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Light industry | 100.4 | 102 | 103 |
| Food industry | 102 | 104 | 104 |
| Fruit and vegetable farming | 100.3 | 102 | 103 |
| Meat and dairy industry | 100.2 | 99.9 | 99.8 |
| Fish industry | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| Procurement | 103 | 101 | 100.2 |
| Medical industry | 100.5 | 108 | 107 |
| Main administration of microbiological industry | 96 | 108 | 105 |

The figures for the union republics are given below (including industry of union subordination):

| Republics | Percentage Fulfillment of 11-Month Output Volume Plan | January-November 1981 as Percentage of January-November 1980 for Production Volume |
|---|---|---|
| RSFSR | 100.4 | 103 |
| Ukrainian | 99.6 | 103 |
| Belorussian SSR | 101 | 105 |
| Uzbek SSR | 102 | 106 |
| Kazakh SSR | 101 | 104 |
| Georgian SSR | 101 | 105 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 102 | 107 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 101 | 105 |
| Moldavian SSR | 101.1 | 105 |
| Latvian SSR | 101 | 103 |
| Kirgiz SSR | 101 | 105 |
| Tadzhik SSR | 102 | 107 |
| Armenian SSR | 102 | 108 |
| Turkmen SSR | 102 | 102 |
| Estonian SSR | 102 | 102 |

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

| Type of Output | Output Produced | | January-November 1981 as Percentage of January-November 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | November 1981 | January-November 1981 | |
| Electric power -- billion kilowatt-hours | 117 | 1197 | 102 |
| Oil (including gas condensate) -- million tons | 50.1 | 557 | 101 |
| Gas -- billion cubic meters | 40.5 | 423 | 107 |
| Coal -- million tons | 56.0 | 643 | 98 |
| Steel -- million tons | 11.9 | 136 | 100.1 |
| Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million tons | 8.2 | 94.6 | 99.9 |
| Steel pipes -- million tons | 1.5 | 16.7 | 100.1 |
| Iron ore -- million tons | 19.2 | 223 | 99.6 |
| Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrients) -- million tons | 2.0 | 23.9 | 105 |
| Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons | 42.2 | 459 | 106 |
| Sulfuric acid -- million tons | 2.1 | 22.0 | 104 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caustic soda -- million tons | 0.2 | 2.5 | 100.2 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics -- million tons | 0.4 | 3.7 | 112 |
| Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons | 99.6 | 1,113 | 103 |
| Motor vehicle tires -- millions | 4.9 | 55.2 | 100.4 |
| AC electric motors -- million kilowatts | 4.2 | 48.1 | 102 |
| Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles | 164 | 1,873 | 105 |
| those with digital program control -- thousands | 0.9 | 9.1 | 113 |
| Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles | 44.0 | 548 | 107 |
| Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles | 0.5 | 5.1 | 107 |
| Computer equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles | 0.4 | 4.5 | 112 |
| Petroleum apparatus -- million rubles | 14.8 | 182 | 97 |
| Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles | 57.6 | 654 | 98 |
| Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry -- million rubles | 109 | 1,255 | 104 |
| Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower | 0.3 | 3.4 | 97 |
| Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower | 0.2 | 3.2 | 102 |
| Mainline freightcars -- thousands | 4.5 | 55.3 | 97 |
| Motor vehicles -- thousands | 182 | 1,999 | 99.9 |
| including: | | | |
| Trucks | 65.1 | 716 | 99.8 |
| Automobiles | 109 | 1,204 | 99.8 |
| Tractors -- thousands | 46.5 | 510 | 101 |
| Agricultural machines -- billion rubles | 0.2 | 2.6 | 104 |
| Machines for livestock raising and fodder production -- billion rubles | 0.2 | 1.9 | 104 |
| Grain-harvesting combines -- thousands | 9.1 | 96.7 | 91 |
| Excavators -- thousands | 3.4 | 38.6 | 101 |
| Commercial timber (excluding small-scale timber procurements -- million cubic meters | 17.6 | 225 | 99 |
| Paper -- million tons | 0.4 | 4.9 | 102 |
| Cement -- million tons | 10.3 | 116 | 102 |
| Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters of articles | 8.2 | 95.5 | 101 |
| Slate -- billion standard sheets | 0.6 | 6.8 | 102 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Textiles, all types -- billion square meters | 0.9 | 10.0 | 102 |
| Knitted underwear and outerwear -- billion items | 0.1 | 1.5 | 101 |
| Leather footwear -- million pairs | 60.8 | 668 | 99.4 |
| Meat (raw material from state resources) -- million tons | 0.7 | 7.8 | 101 |
| Sausage products (raw material from state resources) -- million tons | 0.2 | 2.6 | 99.2 |
| Edible fish produce, including canned fish -- billion rubles | 0.4 | 4.8 | 103 |
| Animal oil (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons | 43.1 | 1,165 | 95 |
| Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent (raw material from state resources) -- million tons | 1.9 | 23.2 | 101 |
| Margarine | 124 | 1,225 | 108 |
| Vegetable oil (raw material from state resources) -- million tons | 0.3 | 2.1 | 98 |
| Clocks and watches -- millions | 5.5 | 62.4 | 103 |
| China and earthenware -- million rubles | 62.8 | 701 | 104 |
| Radio receivers -- millions | 0.7 | 7.9 | 102 |
| Television sets -- millions | 0.7 | 7.4 | 108 |
| of which, color sets | 0.2 | 2.5 | 120 |
| Refrigerators -- millions | 0.5 | 5.4 | 101 |
| Washing machines -- millions | 0.3 | 3.6 | 103 |
| Motorcycles and motor scooters -- thousands | 95.9 | 991 | 100.1 |
| Furniture -- billion rubles | 0.5 | 5.8 | 105 |

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work during January-November have been summed up. The plan for the total volume of output in industry as a whole was fulfilled 100.5 percent. All the union republics, with the exception of the Ukraine, and the majority of industrial ministries coped with their targets.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.4 percent in January-November compared with the corresponding period last year, including a 5.3-percent rise in November. Labor productivity in industry increased 2.7 percent in January-November, including a 4.3-percent rise in November.

More than 6 billion cubic meters of gas, a great deal of automobile gasoline, fuel oil and sulfonol, instruments and automation and computer equipment worth R250 million, and agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production worth R9.5 million were produced over and above the plan.

Labor productivity growth in industry accounted for three-fourths of the overall increase in output. In the chemical industry, heavy and transport machine building, electrical engineering, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, tractor and agricultural machine building, light industry and the fish industry the entire or almost the entire increase in output was obtained through higher labor productivity.

In the fuel and energy sectors the highest rates of development were achieved in the gas industry. Gas extraction increased 7 percent and totaled 423 billion cubic meters, which is 2 percent more than the plan provided for.

Electricity generation totaled 1.2 trillion kilowatt-hours -- 2 percent more than in January-November last year.

In ferrous metallurgy the production of cast iron, steel, finished rolled metal products and pipes was practically at last year's level, while extraction of iron ore and manganese ore and production of coke were somewhat lower than that level -- which is connected with delays in the construction and startup of a number of major new projects. The targets for production of individual most economic types of metal products -- rolled metal products with hardening heat treatment and special coatings, rolled metal products of low-alloy steel and certain other products -- were not fulfilled.

The country's machine builders considerably increased production of machinery and manufacturing equipment for a number of sectors -- hydraulic turbines, metalcutting machine tools with digital program control, instruments, automation and computer equipment, equipment for light industry and individual types of agricultural equipment. Cultural, domestic and household goods worth R13 billion have been produced since the beginning of the year, including above-plan goods worth R200 million. At the same time production of power equipment (Ministry of Power Machine Building), electrical engineering equipment (Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry), metalcutting machine tools and forging and press machines (Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry), motor vehicles (Ministry of the Automotive Industry) and freightcars and passenger cars (Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building) has fallen behind the plan.

The associations and enterprises of five machinebuilding ministries alone -- the Ministries of Power Machine Building, Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the Automotive Industry -- failed to supply customers with output worth hundreds of millions of rubles in terms of the products list under contracts concluded and orders issued.

The Construction Materials Industry fulfilled the November targets for output sales, labor productivity growth and production of cement, asbestos-cement pipes and sleeves, window glass and certain other construction materials. In this connection there was a considerable reduction in the debts built up by the sector's enterprises and associations since the beginning of the year with regard to these types of output.

In the light and food industry sectors and in production of cultural, domestic and household goods output worth R1.4 billion was produced and sold over and above the plan. Compared with January-November last year, the total volume of production in these sectors increased 2.3 percent; the production of textiles, for example, increased 2 percent; hosiery products 3 percent; cultural, domestic and household goods 7 percent and detergents 6 percent. Production of certain consumer goods and individual foodstuffs was somewhat lower than in January-November last year. The proportion of output of the top-quality category in the total volume of production stood at 15.6 percent, including 48 percent in electrical engineering, 46 percent in instrument making, 45 percent in machine tool building and more than 42 percent in the oil-refining and petrochemical industry. Production of this output increased more slowly than envisaged by the annual plan, as did its share in the total volume of production in tractor and agricultural machine building and in machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances. There is quite a short time left until the end of the year. December must be the decisive month in the struggle of every labor collective to realize the 1981 targets and successfully complete the work on forming stepped-up plans for the second year of the 5-year plan in all links of production. L.I. Brezhnev set this task at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum: "The 1982 plan must be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled." In order to resolve the set tasks it is necessary to back up the plan's figures with economic, organizational and political measures guaranteeing their fulfillment. Organization, businesslike efficiency, discipline -- these are indispensable demands both at the center and in the provinces. It is precisely from this standpoint that the activities of all party, state and economic organs must be organized.

REVIEW OF SOVIET LIVESTOCK DATA, JAN-NOV 1981

PM241011 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Signed to Press 14 Dec 81 p 19

[Unattributed "Review for January-November": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received statistics from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-November 1981.

Farms have gone over to keeping the livestock in stalls. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared quite well for the wintering and brought the livestock units' premises and machinery and the fodder preparation shops' equipment into the necessary condition. They are striving to make the most rational use of fodder stocks and to produce more meat, milk and other produce at the least expense.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-November of the current year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

| Indicator | January-November 1981 | January-November 1981 as Percentage of January-November 1980 |
|---|---|---|
| Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand tons | 14,476 | 102 |
| of which: | | |
| Cattle | 8,368 | 101 |
| Hogs | 3,475 | 103 |
| Sheep | 1,016 | 100.2 |
| Poultry | 1,617 | 109 |
| Gross milk yield -- thousand tons | 57,539 | 97 |
| Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms | 2,037 | 97 |
| Eggs -- millions | 43,218 | 106 |
| Average egg yield per laying hen | 189 | 102 |

Over the 11 months meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 350,000 tons compared with the same period in 1980. The gross milk yield was 3 percent down on last year. At the same time workers on dairy units in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen SSR's obtained an increase in the production of this product.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the period indicated increased by 2,379 million eggs. An increase in this product took place on the farms of all the union republics except the Turkmen SSR.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

| Type of Product Purchased | Purchased in January-November 1981 | January-November 1981 as Percentage of January-November 1980 |
|---|---|---|
| Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons | 14,204 | 104 |
| Milk -- thousand tons | 50,701 | 99.2 |
| Eggs -- millions | 40,572 | 106 |

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-November 1981 increased by 512,000 tons compared with January-November last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 349 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were 409,000 tons down. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Voronezhskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts; Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays; Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts; Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts increased sales of these products.

The sale of eggs to the state increased by 2,227 million eggs. The greatest increase in purchases of this produce was secured on the farms of the Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Uzbek SSRs. In the Russian federation purchases of eggs increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningradskaya, Novgorodskaya and Murmanskaya Oblasts; Krasnodarskiy Kray, Kurganskaya, Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts; the Mordovskaya ASSR; Stavropolskiy Kray; Omskaya, Irkutskaya, Chitinskaya, Chelyabinskaya and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

January-November 1981 as a Percentage of January-November 1980

| | Production | | | Purchases | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Meat | Milk | Eggs | Livestock and Poultry | Milk | Eggs |
| USSR | 102 | 97 | 106 | 104 | 99.2 | 106 |
| RSFSR | 103 | 96 | 106 | 104 | 97 | 106 |
| of which | | | | | | |
| Non-Chernozem Zone | 99.8 | 90.3 | 107 | 100.3 | 90 | 106 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 101 | 99 | 106 | 102 | 98 | 106 |
| Belorussian SSR | 97 | 92 | 104 | 99.5 | 106 | 105 |
| Uzbek SSR | 106 | 106 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 110 |
| Kazakh SSR | 109 | 99 | 106 | 110 | 104 | 106 |
| Georgian SSR | 107 | 99 | 105 | 106 | 98 | 106 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 105 | 105 | 107 | 107 | 104 | 107 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 108 | 99.1 | 103 | 109 | 132 | 103 |
| Moldavian SSR | 85 | 98 | 105 | 81 | 97 | 102 |
| Latvian SSR | 103 | 97 | 104 | 102 | 97 | 103 |
| Kirgiz SSR | 99.5 | 99 | 104 | 107 | 100.6 | 109 |
| Tadzhik SSR | 103 | 100.6 | 117 | 105 | 102 | 114 |
| Armenian SSR | 99 | 104 | 104 | 99 | 108 | 105 |
| Turkmen SSR | 99 | 103 | 97 | 100.9 | 110 | 96 |
| Estonian SSR | 103 | 99 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 100.5 |

Moreover, in January-November 1981 procurement organizations purchased 1,932,000 tons of milk and 610,000 tons of livestock from the population's personal plots.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 December 1981 there were 90.1 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 434,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows was 29.7 million, an increase of 123,000. The hog population was 56.2 million. There were 116.6 million sheep and goats. The number of poultry was 659.2 million an increase of 24 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except the Ukraine and Georgia. Cattle numbers were permitted to fall on farms in Bashkiria, Chauvashia, Checheno-Ingushetia, Permskaya, Ryazanskaya and a number of other oblasts. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kalmytskaya ASSR; Orenburgskaya, Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts and the Karelskaya ASSR increased their numbers.

The number of hogs increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of seven union republics, excluding the farms of the RSFSR, Kazkhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia and Estonia. In the RSFSR the hog population increased on the farms of Ivanovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Tulskaya, Omskaya, and Kemerovskaya Oblasts and Stavropolskiy Kray.

The sheep and goat population increased on the farms of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Turkmenia. In the RSFSR sheep and goat numbers were reduced considerably on the farms of Novgorodskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Ryazanskaya, Bryanskaya, Tambovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts and the Chuvashskaya ASSR. Poultry numbers increased on the farms of all the union republics.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz stockmen now face crucial tasks. It is necessary to preserve and augment the livestock population, expend fodder cautiously and obtain the greatest possible amount of meat, milk and eggs in return. The best indicators are achieved by farms which display constant concern for introducing leading experience and fully staffing teams and components with cadres capable of managing fodder and machinery rationally and obtaining the highest return on the resources invested. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz has its competition initiators. It is important for all stockmen to emulate them. The regular summing up of the results of labor rivalry and the utilization of all available reserves are important conditions for increasing the efficiency of livestock raising.

## BREZHNEV GREETS GEORGIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

LD171946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Agricultural workers in Georgia have fulfilled plans and socialist pledges in the sale to the state of tea leaves, grapes, citrus fruits, grain, vegetables, cucurbits and potatoes.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated the republic on its labor successes. In the greetings it is emphasized that by assuring a steady growth of the production of agricultural produce, first and foremost southern crops, the working people of Georgia are making a weighty contribution to resolving the problem of improving supplies to the population of various food products. The success of tea growers and vine-growers, of all farmers in the republic, is the result of the consistent intensification of increasing the efficiency of hill farming, the persistent introduction of scientific achievements and latest practice, and the result of singleminded, organizational and political work of party, administrative, trade union and agricultural organs.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence, the greetings say further, that communists and all working people of the republic will increase their efforts for the further intensification of agricultural production and will take energetic measures to assure a stable upsurge in all branches of both land husbandry and animal husbandry.

## BRIEFS

MOLDAVIAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY -- A rally of Moldavian stockraising front-rankers took place in Kishinev today. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered a report. Those taking part in the meeting discussed paths of further growth in the production of meat, milk and other products. It was noted that the positive changes taking place in the industry -- the creation of a modern material-technical base and the increased skill and labor activity of the kolkhozes -- has made it possible to achieve certain successes. At the same time, the speakers stressed that there are still serious shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry. In completing the first year of the 5-year plan, it is important to draw practical conclusions from its lessons and to foresee everything necessary for the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks of the plan. Socialist obligations for 1982 were adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Dec 81 LD]